PRICE, 3 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,152—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1890.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3526	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

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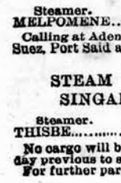
Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2950	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

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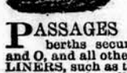
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	W alluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.



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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

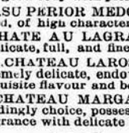
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1890. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ASIA..... 3560 T. R. Wm. Russell... to sail 17th June.
S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
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Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

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TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Pints. Rs. as.	Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Pints Rs. as.	Rs. as.	
11 8	6 8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour	11 8	6 8	
11 8	6 8	BORDEAUX. A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11 8	6 8	
14 8	8 8	PETIT MEDOC. Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 8	8 8	
18 0	11 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC. Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	18 0	11 0	
23 0	12 0	CHATE AU LAGRANGE. Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12	
29 0	16 0	CHATEAU LAROSE. Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	29 0	16 0	
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX. Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8	

TREACHER AND Co., Ltd.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.
Rs. 27 PER DOZEN.

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Do.	300 yds. Re. 1-10	Do.	300 yds ...Re. 1-5

Coats' Coloured, 200 yds., Re. 1-2 per doz.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
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Giesler's For India Brand, 1884 Vintage	Qts. Rs.	60	0
Do. Do. do.	Pts. ,,	34	0
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	Qts. Rs. 65, Pts. ,,	37	0
Heidseick's Dry Monopole	Qts. ,, 65, Pts. ,,	36	0
Roederer's Reserve	Qts. ,, 65, Pts. ,,	37	0

CLARETS—

St. Julien Medoc	Per Doz.	Bottles	Rs.	11	8	Half Bottles	Rs.	6 8
Bordeaux	,,	,,	,,	11	8	,,	,,	6 8
Petit Medoc	,,	,,	,,	14	8	,,	,,	8 8
Superior Medoc	,,	,,	,,	18	0	,,	,,	11 0
Chateaux Larose	,,	,,	,,	29	0	,,	,,	16 0
Chateaux Margaux	,,	,,	,,	35	0	,,	,,	18 8

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Chambertin	Per Doz.	Bottles	Rs.	33	Half	Bottles	Rs.	17 8
Pomard	,,	,,	,,	23	,,	,,		12 8
Magon	,,	,,	,,	25	,,	,,		13 8
Beaune	,,	,,	,,	25	,,	,,		13 8
Chablis	,,	,,	,,	20	,,	,,		11 0

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IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
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A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view, and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
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AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
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An agreeable place to visit during
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selection of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FIVE CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police, on the 16th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th June, 1890.

NOW READY
AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.
1 Vol. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth Boards, 21s.

KURRACHEE:
PAST: PRESENT: AND FUTURE.
BY
ALEXANDER F. BAILLIE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,
Author of "A PARAGUAYAN TREASURE," &c.
WITH NUMEROUS PLANS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., Limited.
Calcutta: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
Bombay: THACKER & CO., Limited.

B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1890, and to end of September, the TRAIN SERVICE on the B.-G. J.-P. RAILWAY will be as given below:—

BHAONAGAR-WADWAN SECTION.

Up.		Mixed.	Mail.	Mixed.
		LOCAL.		
Bhaonagar	Dep.	4 0	9 13	21 7
Dhola Junction	Arr.	6 25	10 52	23 37
Do.	Dep.	..	11 17	0 8
Wadwan Junction	Arr.	..	14 56	6 0

Down.		Mail.	Mixed.	Mixed.
		LOCAL.		
Wadwan Junction	Dep.	13 10	..	22 0
Dhola Junction	Arr.	16 51		4 0
Do.	Dep.	17 6	19 25	4 46
Bhaonagar	Arr.	18 45	21 47	7 14

DHOLA-PORBANDAR SECTION.

Up.	Mixed.	Down.	Mixed.
Dhola Junction	Dep. 7 0	Porbandar	Dep. 6 0
Jetalsar Junction	Arr. 42 45	Jetalsar Jucntion	Arri. 12 26
Do.	Dep. 13 18	Do.	Dep. 13 10
Porbandar	Arr. 19 30	Dhola Junction	Arr. 18 56

JETALSAR-VERAVAL SECTION.

Up.	Mixed.	Down.	Mixed.
Jetalsar Junction	Dep. 13 15	Veraval	Dep. 7 0
Junagad	Arr. 14 26	Junagad	Arr. 11 4
Do.	Dep. 14 56	Do.	Dep. 11 34
Veraval	Arr. 19 0	Jetalsar Junction	Arr. 12 46

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, June 11, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, in Church Gate Street, at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1890, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet made up to 31st December, 1889.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a new Director in place of Mr. Goculdas Dowjee, resigned.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. J. B. Lee as an Auditor in place of Mr. A. W. Campbell, resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their renumeration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 26th June, 1890, to 10th July 1890, both days inclusive.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a BUILDING at Mazagon, for the RESIDENCE of the HEAD MASTER and DORMITORIES, &c., for Boys of the St. Peter's School.

Plan and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender may be obtained, on payment, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Residence of the Head Master, &c., of the St. Peter's School will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 26th instant.

A sum of Rupees 1,000 in cash, should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract Documents and Agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MUZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 14th June, 1890.

SALE OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	.....	Rs. 165
Square Piano, by Schroder	.....	„ 290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	.....	„ 275
Square Piano, by Soundy	.....	„ 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	.....	„ 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	.....	„ 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	.....	„ 475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	.....	„ 900
Semigrand, by Soundy	.....	„ 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
1875 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured for 6s either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay
WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

NOTICES.

APOLOGY.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S FRENCH POLISH.

I THE Undersigned SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY, Trading in Jugjivan Kika S'., do hereby admit that I have SOLD FRENCH POLISH manufactured by Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co., of London, as "LAL MOHUR" French Polish, and that I did this knowing that Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD and Clark's French Polish has been known on the Bazaar as "Lal Mohur" French Polish for several years and so advertised in the Vernacular papers. I was enabled to sell Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co's "Balloon brand" French Polish as "Lal Mohur" owing to the label being stamped with red medals. I hereby PUBLICLY APOLOGISE for having so acted, and promise that I will never in future import or sell, or permit my servants to sell, any French Polish in tins bearing a red medal or red medals on the label manufactured by any other makers than Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark.

સુલેમાનજી નુરભાઇ દા० પોતે.
i. e., SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY.
His own handwriting.

Bombay, June 13th, 1890.

CAUTION.

DEALERS are WARNED that we shall not be content with a SIMPLE APOLOGY NEXT TIME we find anyone selling another Firm's Polish as "Lal Mohur."

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.
Tamarind Lane, June 13th.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

NOTICE is hereby given, that All persons claiming against the Estate of SIR MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I., late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 9th day of March, 1890, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned in Medows Street, Bombay, on or before the 2nd of July next, at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors. Dated this 2nd day of June, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCING FROM JULY, 1890

WE beg to remind our constituents that subscriptions expiring in June should be renewed as early as possible so as to avoid all possibility of a break in the supplies.

Our new list of rates is now ready and can be had on application free of post.

DO NOT SUBSCRIBE ELSEWHERE FOR ANY NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR LIST.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIERS,
Medows St., Bombay.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

Arrangements have been made with the Oriental Electric Co. of London and Paris, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Simpson, to light the Hotel by Electricity with Edison-Swan Lamps.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

KOLHAPUR ABKARI FARM.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the three yearly COUNTRY SPIRIT FARM of the Kolhapur Territory, including the Feudatory States of Kagal, Ichalkaranji, Malkapur and Bavda and other subordinate Jahagirs and Inam Villages, commencing from the 1st August, 1890. Each Tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee to the Kolhapur State, if the Farm tendered for is given to him and it should be sent to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon, (Madras Time) on the 25th day of June 1890. Each Tender, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or currency notes, for the good faith of the Tender and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Country Spirit Farm of Kolhapur". Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Chief Revenue Officer on the date and at the hour mentioned above in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Council of Adminstration, Kolhapur, who will have full power to reject all Tenders or to accept the Tender which they consider most advantageous to the public interest.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Council's decision is communicated to him, deposit with the Chief Revenue Officer a sum in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Chief Revenue Officer which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute on a stamp paper of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Chief Revenue Officer. If he fails to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Council's decision accepting his Tender will be cancelled, and the Council will come to a new decision on the Tenders already received or call for further Tenders or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

4. Forms of License and counterpart agreement can be obtained on application to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

5. Schedules A. and B. are subjoined for the information of the intending Tenderers.

A.

Statement showing quantities of Country Spirit of each strength consumed and the amount of duty realized in the Kolhapur Territory in each of the years 1887-88, 1888-89 and in the first 8 months of 1889-90.

Name of Farm advertised for sale.	Gallons of spirits of each strength consumed. 1887-88. 25 U.P.	1887-88. 60 U.P.	1888-89. 25 U.P.	1888-89. 60 U.P.	Eight months 1889-90. 25 U.P.	Eight months 1889-90. 60 U.P.	Realizations. 1887-88.	1888-89.	Eight months of 1889-90.
Kolhapur State	41504	..	41081	36	25771	..	122268	121025	75891

B.

Specification of still-head duty, rates and the Maxima selling prices for Spirit of each strength now in force and those to be enforced after 1st August 1890 within the limits of Kolhapur Territory and also the monthly rates of Distillery rent and of contribution for establishment now payable and to be payble after 1st August, 1890.

Rates now in force. Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.	Rates to be in force after 1st August 1890. Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.	Monthly rent for use of Distillery.	Monthly contribution for Establishment charges.
Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Present.	After 1st August next.	Present.	After 1st August 1890.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3-0-0	4-8-0	1-0-0	2-8-0	2-10	5	1-14	2-12	25	25	25	385

By order of the Council of Administration,
M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)
(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility iven for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King, & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds £21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

ARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercia places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangos Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 3
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... „ 2-8
Third do. ..... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2½ per line.

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... As. 8 per line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „
Third do. ..... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

| To Subscrib

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ... Ltd.	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	207½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,500
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ltd.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	450
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	800	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	890
David Mill	1,000	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	510
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	765
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
ewaz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	490
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	119
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	712½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,550	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	550
Oriental	5,715	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
olapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	190
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	200	50 Dvd.	675 div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	10	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,200xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th June, as compared with the statement of the 7th June 1890:—

	June 7.	June 14.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,98,358	48,94,591
Do. do. at Branches	27,65,763	28,77,516
Other Deposits	3,04,64,708	2,76,88,017
Post Bills	3,951	4,191
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,62,483	3,41,439
Rs.	5,14,90,260	4,88,05,754
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	69,40,215	70,07,100
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	19,43,311	19,05,079
Loans do. do.	1,57,54,281	1,32,89,710
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,661	3,200
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,76,53,704	1,75,82,589
Stamps, &c.	27,711	24,082
Dead Stock Rs. 6,53,971		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,68,962	3,68,971
	50,827	3,627
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	42,366	81,307
	87,06,222	85,40,080
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	5,14,90,260	4,88,05,75

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Bodyless Lady at the Gaiety.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sutlej (s), and Kerbella (s), from London; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; Rohilla (s), Shanghai; and Knight of St. John (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The I. M. S. Dalhousie sailed yesterday for Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wennington Hall; and the s.s. Clan Maclean and Hurworth left the dock on Saturday and Sunday respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Thibet entered and the s.s. Maria Teresa left the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Busheer, Sutlej, and Rohilla entered it yesterday.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. J. Butler, residing at Frere Road, reports the theft of a lady's gold ring, set with two rubies, and one emerald, valued at Rs. 47, from a table in his room, on Saturday last.

THE PARSEE SCANDAL.—Cooverbai, the Parsee woman who has been arrested for perjury in connection with the case, known as the Parsee Scandal has been sent to Thana, and has been liberated on Rs. 4,000 bail.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this evening will be:—*Stripes*—Messrs. Prevost, Steel, Bateson, and Lovett, and Capt. Jellett *vs. White*—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Holbrook, Burgess, and Parsons. Play to commence at 5-15.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A woman, named Janki, who keeps a sweetmeat-shop at Foras Road, reports that her servant absconded on the 14th instant, taking with him gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 135,

REPORTED THEFT.—James Harvey, a railway guard, residing in Varsova Street, reports that on Sunday night his room was entered through an open window, and that a watch and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 79, were stolen.

BURGLARY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Jaitha Bhickoo, the manager of a druggist shop, at Shaik Memon Street, reports that his shop was broken into on Saturday night last, and that three pieces of gold embroidery, a German silver watch, and an umbrella, of the collective value of Rs. 31-8, and also Rs. 2 in cash, were stolen.

THE CASE AGAINST P. M. MODY AND CO.—Superintendent MacDermott, under power of a warrant, searched the premises of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co. yesterday, in the presence of Mr. Payne, solicitor to the Queen Insurance Company, and Mr. Craigie, solicitor to Mr. P. M. Mody. A quantity of waste yarn was seized by the Police Superintendent.

EVADING THE BUTCHERS' LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Enoch Solomon, market inspector, charged Mahomed Bhawoo before Mr. P. Ryan with carrying on the trade of a butcher by hawking goat-meat within the city of Bombay, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to Section 411 Clause A of the Municipal Act of 1888. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted, and fined Rs. 5.

FALL OF HOUSES.—The south-east end of the wall of a two-storied house, belonging to Moti Jugjeevun, at Carnac Road, gave way on Sunday evening. The occupants vacated the house immediately after the occurrence.—A new two-storied house, under construction at Haines Road, belonging to Hajee Noor Mahomed, a resident of Memonwada, partly collapsed on Sunday, and a cooly woman employed there was but slightly injured on her right ear. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Bandoo, aged 60 years. Deceased, who was a mendicant, came to Bombay, about nine months ago. About a week ago, deceased was going along the road at Memon Mohola, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a labour-cart, whereby she sustained a fracture to her right foot. The unfortunate woman was removed to hospital. On Saturday tetanus set in, and she died the following day. The verdict was that the death of Bandoo was caused by tetanus following a wound on her right foot, the result of her having been accidentally knocked down, and run over by a bullock-cart.

ASSAULTING A RAMOOSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday before Mr. Richardson, Davea Balloo, aged 25, a resident of Coolywada, and in the employ of a liquor-shop, was charged by Inspector Hack with assaulting Babajee Chandoo, a police ramoosee C196, in the execution of his duty. On the 1st instant the accused amused himself by disturbing a number of pigeons that were feeding near the Mombadevie temple. He was in consequence spoken to by a Brahman, and on being remonstrated with by the ramoosee, the accused butted him in the chest with his head. The magistrate found the accused guilty from the evidence, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment, there being several previous convictions against him.

GAMBLING AT KANDAWADY.—Inspector Chislett yesterday, charged Poonja Goolabchund before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with keeping a common gaming-house at Kandawady, and he along with six others being found gaming therein with dice and money, on Saturday night. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and were convicted. Poonja Goolabchund was fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment; four others were fined Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment, and the remaining two were fined Rs. 10 each.

THROWING STONES AT MISSIONARIES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Shaik Hoosein Ismail, and Sayed Hoosein Syed, both Mahomedans and residents of Nagpada, on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place, on the 15th instant. Whilst Mr. P. M. George, of the American Mission, was preaching on the Esplanade on the above occasion, the first accused, Shaik Hoosein Ismail, amused himself with throwing stones at him. A police constable, who was on duty near the spot, took the accused into custody, but was immediately set upon by Sayed Hoosein, who made strenuous efforts to release his friend from his captor. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, fined them each Rs. 10, or fifteen days' imprisonment in default.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, charged Shapoorjee Eduljee Kalfutty, before Mr. P. Ryan, with resisting Police Jemadar Shaik Oosman, of the Detective branch, in the execution of his duty, on Sunday last. The Khan Sahib said that the jemadar, while executing a warrant for the arrest of a Parsee woman, named Cooverbai, who was living in the house of the accused, at Ripon Road, on Sunday, the accused offered some resistance, while the woman was being taken away from the house in police custody. The accused had been already placed before the Police Commissioner, Colonel Wilson, where the accused expressed his regret for what had occurred and he (the Khan Sahib) was desired by Colonel Wilson not to press the charge against the accused. Shapurjee Eduljee Khalfatty, on pleading guilty to the charge and also expressing his regret for what had occurred, the Magistrate, taking into consideration what the Khan Sahib had said as to the remark of Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, warned, and discharged the accused.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT KARACHI.—A sad accident, which terminated fatally, occurred to a soldier of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, at Kiamari, on Sunday last. He and another comrade who were on an excursion, went on board the s. s. Levin, and in returning it was observed that Private Buckingham, the unfortunate man, was more or less under the influence of liquor; and in getting across the gangway to the Erskine Wharf, missed his footing, and fell into the sea. In his descent he chanced to dash his head against the side of the wharf—a circumstance which accounts for his not coming to the surface again. The man was an able swimmer, and must have been stunned by the fall.—*Sind Times.*

THE KARACHI VOLUNTEERS.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was pleased to agree to the Karachi Volunteer Naval Corps applying to the Government of India for permission to be styled, "The Duke of Connaught's Own." An application was accordingly made to the Government of India, who declined to accede to the request, as it was not desirable to give special designations to Indian Volunteer Corps. It is really hard to conceive on what grounds the refusal was based; and it seems decidedly anomalous especially when it is remembered that the late Duke of Buckingham, when Governor of Madras, bestowed his name on the Madras Volunteer Artillery, who are known up to the present time as the "Duke's Own." Besides, the Volunteer Corps in England have special designations, and also the Yeomanry Cavalry. So here is a good precedent for it.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

MURDER OF A COUSIN.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHIMA BIN BANAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who in April last convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to be hanged for the murder of one Shidappa at Padnur, in the Bijapur District. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that there had been a quarrel between the accused and the deceased, who were cousins, with respect to the assessment of their holding. The deceased went to the accused's field and obstructed him in preparing his threshing-floor, at the same time demanding Rs. 6. The accused refused to pay the amount, and after some altercation, taking up an axe he struck the deceased, who was sitting in front of him, on the back of the head. He struck him two more blows on the neck. The accused denied having struck the blows, and asserted that he had received much provocation. The Sessions Judge remarked that he did not consider the provocation given by the deceased was grave or sudden enough to prevent the offence committed by the accused from amounting to murder. The obstruction by the deceased, the push and the challenge to beat (or kill) him was not such grave provocation as to deprive any ordinary man of the power of self-control; and the fact that the quarrel had been of long standing went to prove that the provocation was not sudden. He therefore passed the capital sentence upon the accused.

Their lordships refrained from confirming the sentence of death in view of all the circumstances of the case, and passed a sentence of transportation for life.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—101 cases candles, Hajee H Ahmed; 2 cases electroplated ware, F Mahomed Roysee.
Kt Companion s—500 boxes soap, Joseph Soares; 500 boxes soap, N Chandabhoy; 500 boxes soap, A Shaikadam.

FROM LONDON.

Shanghai s—9 cases stationery, S Adumjee and Sons; 1 case musical instruments, Soundy and Co.
Govino s—35 cases linseed oil, Venkoo Balloo and Co; 2 cases varnish, L Berger and Sons.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—22 cases oilmenstores, S Hiptoola.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—25 cases glassware, E Moosajee; 15 cases glassware, M Curramsee; 6 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 50 cases candles, Hajee S Habib.
Govino s—15 cases glassware, Bull Bevan and Co; 10 cases colour, T F Bangalee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—3 cases soap, Allee Mahomed and Co; 5 cases note papers, Volkart Brothers.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

THE final report on the Wheat Crop of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the season 1889-90, is as follows:—

AREA.

The Patwari crop returns, from which the wheat area for the present forecast has been taken, have this year been received from all districts excepting Banda, Jhansi and portions of Saharanpur, Mozafarnagar and Unao; estimates for these latter districts have been framed on the bulletins received from zemindars reporting the extent to which the wheat area in their circles was greater or less than the area of the preceding year. The total wheat area for the Province thus arrived at amounts to 4,490,565 acres which is 280,688 acres less than the area of the last year and more than half a million acres less than the normal wheat area. The decrease occurred chiefly in the central and western districts of the Province, where the rains ceased early and the light lands retained insufficient moisture to make wheat sowings safe.

CONDITION.

As observed in paragraph 1 the autumn rains were exceedingly well distributed during the first three months giving excellent opportunities for ploughing: the wheat area was therefore exceptionally well prepared, and seed germinated well. But the failure of the winter rains seriously affected the light soils, and the few light showers of March did no good. The season fortunately was entirely free from rust; while the damp easterly winds, which preceded the March showers and continued for some time after them, swelled the grain and made it ripen slowly. Except in one or two districts, this year's grain is reported to be unusally full and sound, and the actual outturn in the central and western districts, which benefited most from the humidity of March, generally exceeded the estimates formed in February and reported in the second forecast of the present year. The following figures show the average condition in each division of the Province, 100 representing a full average.

Division.	Condition.
Meerut	67
Rohilkhund including Tarai	62
Agra	75
Allahabad	75
Jhansi	58
Benares	75
Sitapur	50
Lucknow	75
Fyzabad	67
Rae Bareli	83

OUTTURN.

Reducing the standards of full outturn adopted in previous years to the present years' "condition," and applying the estimates thus obtained to the area of the several districts, the total outturn of the present crop amounts to 1,468,000 tons or nearly 18,000 tons in excess of the outturn of the preceding year. The following figures shew the total estimated outturn of each division.

Division.	Total Outturn. Tons.
Meerut	384,000
Rohilkhund and Tarai	209,000
Agra	170,000
Allahabad	67,000
Jhansi	19,000
Benares	195,000
Lucknow	92,000
Sitapur	91,000
Fyzabad	160,000
Rae Bareli	80,000
TOTAL...	1,458,000

PROSPECTS.

The gross outturn is put at 18,000 tons in excess of the previous year's outturn, and is of exceptionally good quality. Prices for 12 principal marts of the Provinces have been furnished by the district officers; of these, six marts show prices lower than last year, while the average of the 12 marts for the two years is almost the same. Prices at the ports for North-Western Provinces wheat seem to be from 2 to 3 annas a maund less than last year.

The average condition of barley, gram and arhar, the 3 cold weather crops which chiefly furnish the food of the people, is returned for this year at 66, 60 and 66 respectively, against 75, 82 and 82 reported last year. Their average prices in each division of the Province on the 30th April, 1890, were generally higher than the prices on 30th April, 1889, while stalks of wheat as well as of other food-grains remaining over from last year are reported to be very low.

It is therefore not expected that the price of wheat in the local markets will fall. Thus for the present, although the crop is well conditioned and its gross outturn somewhat larger than last year, there does not seem any prospect of a large export of wheat from these Provinces to the ports.

EXPORTS OF LAST YEAR'S WHEAT CROP.

The wheat trade of these Provinces is principally by rail with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. Returns of this traffic, as compiled for the Department in the several railway offices, are available for 9 months, April to December 1889, returns for January to March 1890, being not yet received. From April to December 1889, the total exports amounted to 93,088 tons, of which Calcutta took nearly 66 per cent. and Bombay 25 per cent. The exports for the corresponding period of 1888 amounted to 134,128 tons. The following table shows the exports from each division during the 9 months April to December, 1888 and 1889. The decrease in the export of 1889 is mainly due to lower rates prevailing at the ports for North-Western Provinces wheat.

Division.	Export of wheat during 9 months, April to December. 1888.	1889.
Meerut	48,875 tons.,	46,305 tons.
Agra	2,761	3,045
Allahabad and Jhansi	4,061	1,292 / 34
Benares	24,690	2,453
Rohilkhund	6,780	12,241
Oudh	47,011	27,718
Total...	134,128	93,088

THE OILSEED CROPS.

THE final report on the oilseed crops of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

AREA.

The area which linseed, rapeseed and lahi (Brassica juncea) occupy as a sole crop is recorded separately by patwaris, and is returned as such in their annual return of winter crops. Returns this year have been received from all districts except Banda, Jhansi and parts of Saharanpur, Mozaffernagar and Unao. Making an estimate for these districts based on the comparative increase or decrease reported by zemindars over last year's area, the total area occupied by linseed as a sole crop amounts to 640,672 acres; and by rapeseed and lahi to 146,549 acres against 511,679 and 141,220 acres, respectively, in the preceding year. The increase under linseed occurred principally in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur and Gorakhpur, where its area in the preceding year was considerably below the normal.

CONDITIONS.

The winter rains failed almost entirely and the crop on dry high land suffered much from drought and that on low land from frost: the crop on high irrigated land was good. Taking all classes of land into consideration the following figures have been returned by zemindars as the average condition of the present year's crops for the several divisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Division.	Linseed.	Rapeseed & lahi.
Meerut	58	58
Rohilkhand and Tarai	67	67
Agra	50	67
Allahabad	67	67
Jhansi	67	67
Benares	75	67
Sitapur	50	42
Lucknow	50	50
Fyzabad	58	58
Rae Bareli	67	67

Condition 100 representing a full average.

OUTTURN.

Adopting the standard of full outturn fixed in previous years and applying them to the condition and area noted in the preceding paragraphs, the total outturn of linseed, rapeseed and lahi on land in which they were grown as a sole crop amounts to 110,000 and 32,000 tons, respectively. But as observed in the final forecast of the 1888-89 crop the area which oilseeds in these Provinces occupy as a sole crop is extremely small compared with the area on which they are grown mixed with other crops. The area so occupied was carefully registered in two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 when special returns were received from patwaris. These returns led to the following conclusions as to the extent to which linseed and rapeseed are sown in any year as mixed crops:—

Linseed sown mixed.—⅓ the total acreage under gram and ⅛th of the total acreage under wheat, barley and their mixtures.

Rapeseed sown mixed.—2-3rds of the total acreage under wheat, barley and their mixtures.

The following formulæ were at the same time arrived at for calculating outturn, after taking into consideration the relative irrigated and unirrigated areas of the staple crops with which these oilseeds are sown and the different methods of their sowing.

	Full average outturn per acre. Md.	Srs.
Linseed when sown with gram	1	20
Do. with other crops	0	20
Rapeseed and lahi with any crop	1	30

To form some idea of what the outturn of linseed and rapeseed as mixed crops is this year, the last given formulæ may be applied to the present year's ascertained area of wheat, barley and their mixtures. This gives the following areas under mixed linseed, rapeseed and lahi for this year.

	Acres.
Linseed with gram	1,825,000
Do. with other crops	2,110,000
Rapeseed & lahi with wheat, barley, &c.	8,440,000

Applying to these the formulæ of outturn stated above after reducing them to the present year's "condition" reported for these crops, a gross outturn of 80,000 tons of linseed and 320,000 tons of rapeseed and lahi, as mixed crops is arrived at. This added to the outturn of the unmixed crop gives a total outturn of 190,000 tons linseed and 352,000 tons rapeseed and lahi.

PROSPECTS.

The prices of linseed are moderate and promise a good business this year. Prices of rapeseed are comparatively high, so much so that from one market only is export to Calcutta with any profit at present possible. The Bombay prices are more profitable, and the present demand for rapeseed gives hopes of a larger business this year than in the past.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Innishowen Head s—68 bales cotton, S Bhimjee; 115 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 45 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 40 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co; 118 bales cotton, S Mirza; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Aston Hall s—810 lbs Indian condiments, J F Continho; 28 bales wool, &c, Mursey Khetow; 50 bales cotton, A S Mcodeliar and Co; 241 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Eden Hall s—175 cwts coir yarn, Dewram Zeena; 1,625 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.
Ebro s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—2,000 cwts wheat, John L Kerston; 3,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 50 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 1,006 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gambia s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 189 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Kt Companion s—12,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—800 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,250 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull; 14,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—36 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Staffa s—3 cases white stones, M A Sumsoodin and Co; 220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Staffa s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, H Amoolukchund, 42 cwts cloves, Quan Lun Ehoo; 61 cwts cloves, C Khimjee; 25 cwts onions, Sheik Mahumed; 108 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, N S Sassoon; 10 bales twist, The Coorla S and W Co; 35 cwts cloves, H Datubhoy; 50 bales twist, Sorabjee M Talati and Co; 58 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Thisbe s—40 bales twist, Jamshedji Bro and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 100 bales twist, D Nowrojee: 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—200 bales twist, B M Abdool Reman; 50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 47 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 10 bales twist, The Coorla S and W Co; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—154 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 8 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

THE German Emperor, on his journey to England this year, will, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* understands, be accompanied by General von Caprivi, who, it is said, wishes personally to assure Lord Salisbury that the excellent relations between England and Germany, prepared and zealously fostered by Prince Bismarck, will suffer no loss of cordiality in his hands. The Emperor's visit will accordingly be one of greater significance than that of last year, which was practically a private trip.

THE Porte (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states) has submitted to the Sultan the draft of a proposed answer to the Russian Government, touching the periodically recurrent Russian demand for the payment of the war indemnity of 1878. The draft sets forth that the Ottoman Government has always been willing to allot to the payment of the indemnity in question the revenues stipulated by Russia in the Treaty of 1878, but that it must decline to charge other sources of revenue with these payments.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bussorah, 1,531 tons, Captain Wm. Humphries, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain H W Bray, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 1,222 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kerbella, 1,452 tons, Captain J Templeton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr Boucher as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Lansdowne Tower, 2,071 tons, Captain A Lawrie, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Newcastle (26th May), with a cargo of 3,982 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Rohilla, 2,174 tons, Captain M de Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Shanghai, (24th May), with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr W H Caldwell and Mr. R S

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, etc. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.—An AUSTRALIAN HORSE, good Height and perfectly Sound; goes well in Harness. Also a Landau in excellent condition.—Apply to P. D. COOPER, care of John M. Heyn and Co., 23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

ANY ONE possessing a Rubber Stamp not giving a clear impression can send it to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, to be replaced with a genuine one at half the cost.

LADIES' DRESSING TABLE TOILET SETS.—Plain, White and Gold or in very pretty Designs. Quite Novelties. Prices VERY CHEAP.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Large, Cool, Airy Rooms available for Families and Bachelors, at reduced rates for the Monsoon. For terms, &c., Apply to MANAGER.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH given by a Lady in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply "N.," care of this paper.

IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present send him a PHIAL of each MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Tooth and Ringworm Powder, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops. For certificates and other particulars see handbills, which can be had of S B MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, thorough-bred FOX TERRIER, and Greyhound SLUTS, in good condition. Apply to RUNJEET SINGH, Adumjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium, Charni Road.

WANTED, a Full-sized Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE, in good condition, by a good Maker, with all Accessories except Lamps. Offers giving full particulars to be addressed to the HONORARY-SECRETARY, S. M. R. Institute, Hubli.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent and well-experienced First Class ENGINEER, to take charge of a large Cotton Mill in Bombay. Apply to "N. C." care of this paper.

WANTED.—Two MATES for Pilot Schooners. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply personally to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY, a free VENTILATED HALL in Medows Street, most convenient for an Office or Residence. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

THE POONA GUIDE for 1890 is now in the Press and will be published shortly. Merchants and Firms intending to give their ADVERTISEMENTS for the Guide, are requested to do so at *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona, as early as possible.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 Annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Badhwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Badhwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BADHWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new SPRINGS replaced, the same guaranteed for two months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay,

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

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DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

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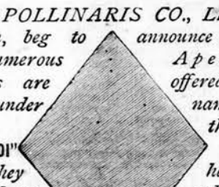
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted an Label, com- Registered of selection, which  *Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a*

RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

SATURDAY'S commercial and financial advices through Reuter were included in our report under that evening's date, and no further telegraphic news has transpired from England or America.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,96,233
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,16,753
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	27,76,691
Government Securities	Inc.	"	66,885
Loans	Dec.	"	24,64,571
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	71,112
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	38,941
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	1,66,142

The greater ease which might have been expected to follow the close of the busy shipping season, and the feeling of dulness which has settled down upon business generally, has hardly yet been manifest, and the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance unaffected during the week covered by the Statement under notice by Government manipulation of its Deposits to any material extent was in about the same position as on the previous Saturday, with a decrease of under a lakh and three-quarters. There had been, as will be seen from the figures given above, a considerable falling off in Loans, and some slight diminution in Bills Discounted; but this was more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in Private Deposits, the net increase in trade requirements being represented by some 2½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Business in this staple continues to be on an extremely limited scale, and the tone of the market has been dull to-day, though prices show no quotable change, lacking, generally, the test of actual business. Under 500 bales are reported to have changed hands, consisting of Akote, at Rs. 185-90; Bhagalcote, at Rs. 190; and Veraval, at Rs. 163-8 per candy.

WHEAT has not been much wanted by exporters, and comparatively few transactions have taken place in a quiet market, with prices quoted as before.

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone with only a moderate business passing, and rates unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,571	bales.
Wheat	13,645	cwt.
Linseed	10,134	"
Rapeseed	1,892	"
Poppyseed	1,790	"
Castorseed	1,261	"

FREIGHTS are dull in tone, and with nothing to speak of doing, Wheat can be booked to Liverpool at 16s. 3d. per ton, and Cotton at 18s. for late June shipment.

EXCHANGE has been firm and advancing all day, and closed with the same feeling at our quotations. Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 6 7-16d. and 1s. 6 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, though not much at 1s. 6¼d.; but the demand for remittance has been almost *nil*. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 9-32d. to 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6¼d.	"
Francs "	1·94¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained without much movement, the quotation for Fours for Cash and this month's settlement having been 103½ throughout the day to the close; while for the July account, 103 1-16 has been the rate. 106¼ nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been inactive, and the only further changes which we have to make in our rates for Cotton Mill scrip this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 3,400 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97½ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div*
Bar Silver	47⅞ per oz..

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Turkish route right.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	2	27	...	22
Suez	16	2	15	...	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th June 1890:—

	Ghadechi In. ct.	Sonagad. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Chuda. In. ct.	Chital. In. ct.	Jetpur. In. ct.
Previously reported	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 0	1 50	0 10
Rainfall on 14th June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 10	0 47
Total up to date	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 0	2 60	0 57

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BELL—May 26, Maud Agnes Bell, daughter of late Col J G Bell, Madras Staff Corps, aged 21.

CHEETHAM—May 26, at Disley, Humphrey, son of W H and R H Cheetham, of Calcutta, aged 10 months.

LORD—May 20, at West Brighton, George Lord, late of the HEATHS, aged 63.

WEMYSS—May 24, at Highfield House, Guildford, Gen W B Wemyss, of the late 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HENDLEY—STOWARD—June 4, at Cooch Behar, by the Rev A H Bowman, John Lupton Hendley, Civil Surgeon, Cooch Behar, eldest son of Surgeon-General J Hendley, CB, of Bentley, Hants, to Clara Louisa, eldest daughter of Thomas Stoward, Esq, London.

DEATH.

MURPHY—June 3, at Allahabad, of enteric fever, Surgeon William Norman Murphy, M D, M S.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1890.

ADVERTISEMENTS are not as a rule the most interesting of reading, yet the pages of the *Field*, in which are set forth the advantages of the various mansions, or humbler villas which are offered "for sale" or "to let," are not without attraction for those whom fate has sent to dwell in the land of the now almost fruitless pagoda-tree. As the time approaches when the "pile" or the pension will become a present reality instead of a dream of the dim future, these advertisements afford a large variety from which to select the ideal abode, when the Prongs have been passed for the last time, and nought remains to the Anglo-Indian to tell of India but the means to exist for the last few years of life. But long before these descriptions of valuable properties and desirable residences have acquired the interest of possible possession in the future, a certain amount of interest attaches to their perusal, when the pictures presented to the reader are contrasted with his surroundings at the time, and the cost of the one is compared with the cost of the other even in up-country stations. These may be divided into two classes, the old and the new. To the latter belongs Poona; to the former, all the rest. In the older class the style of bungalow is almost too well known to need description. Two centre rooms, one generally much smaller and darker than the other, and intended for a dining room; a bed room, dressing room and bath room on either side, a front verandah, probably with a portion walled in at either end, forming two small rooms in addition to those already mentioned. In-doors the chief thing noticeable is the absence or the strangeness of the fittings—windows and doors that refuse to remain shut, others that decline to be opened. The floors are made of mud, the ceilings of common cloth white-washed and patched till nothing remains but holes and patches. The walls are plastered with mud, and colour-washed, and the landlord points with pride to the numberless two-inch square patches of unevenness and different colour, as a proof of the frequency and thoroughness of his repairs. Of paint or varnish on the woodwork, there is none; and the rent of this mansion is from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a month, the original cost of building having been between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000.

Turning now to the other class of houses, which have in Poona superseded the old mud and thatch habitation of former days, we find pucca-built bungalows, with Mangalore tile roofing, stone walls or walls faced with stone, while inside plaster has taken the place of the old mud daubing and dealwood ceilings of the old "chut." Whether this style of building is or is not as suitable for a hot country as the old is a question which we need not enter upon. Poona, except for a very few weeks in the year, boasts of possessing a "Europe" climate, and the pleasure of having practicable doors and windows, and walls that do not crumble at a touch, probably compensates for the few degrees of extra heat on the occasional hot days in April and May. The cost of building these bungalows is from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, and the rent varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month, when taken by permanent residents, while during the season fancy rents are obtainable for short terms. Speaking generally, then, the rent of the old style of bungalow may be taken at from 15 to 20 per cent. on the original cost, while the newer style of house returns 12 to 16 per cent. on the prime outlay. Under the old regulations 20 per cent. was allowed on the cost of building, on the supposition that the bungalows being cutcha, frequent repairs would be necessary. This, however, does not apply to the newer style of bungalow, which, being pucca-built, require little or no outlay to keep them in repair. Hence we find that the rent bears a slightly diminished ratio to cost. But it may fairly be asked whether it does not still rule too high. Of course, theoretically, the value of anything is the price it will command in the open market; but this is not a case of an open market. On the contrary, a number of Government servants are compelled not only to live in a certain station, but also, according to the department in which they are serving, within certain localities and prescribed limits in that station; and within those limits they must suit themselves as best they may with house accommodation. With the old style of bungalow there was always accommodation to be obtained within the reach of the means of even the least highly-paid of Government officials. The houses might not show much sign of the large repair allowance included in the 20 per cent. having been spent on it; still it was generally possible to have it put into a habitable condition with more or less delay, according to the excellence or otherwise of the agent or landlord. With pucca houses it is different. If we take, for instance, military officers, and refer to the table showing the house-rents allowed for in the pay of each rank, we find that under field rank no officer receives half of what is demanded as rent for one of the new-style bungalows; and yet in many parts of Poona these are the only houses available; and as the few remaining old bungalows become dilapidated, they are being replaced by pucca built ones. Regarded, then, in comparison with the means of those for whom nominally they are required to provide accommodation, the new style of bungalow is rented far too highly.

How, then, do the rents compare with those set forth in the advertisement columns of the *Field*? Taking the average of all houses "to be let or sold," we find that the rent represents 6 or 7 per cent. on the purchase-money, or roughly about half that charged for pucca, or one-third the rent of cutcha houses in this Presidency in cantonments. When it is further borne in mind that ground-rents are practically unknown in cantonments, as far as the bungalows in the various lines are concerned, the discrepancy becomes even more apparent. To what, then, is this attributable? The allotment of sites, and the supervision of the places of proposed buildings, rests with the military authorities; and under the old cantonment rules it was popularly supposed that considerable power remained with them after the allotment was made and the building complete. This, however, was found not to stand in law, and partly from this cause and partly also from a desire to see a fine well-built cantonment, considerable latitude has been allowed to capitalists when desirous of building new or re-building old houses; the result being that houses have been built more with a view to beautifying the cantonment and meeting the requirements of the season visitors than of providing suitable accommodation for the garrison and other Government servants whom duty compels to reside in cantonments throughout the year. That this presses hardly on people with limited incomes, it is easy to see; but it is not equally easy to point out a remedy. It is unlikely that cantonment rules of the future will interfere to limit the return on capital expended on existing buildings. Any attempt to curtail the return on house-property in the future would only tend to divert capital into other channels of employment, and render the increase of house-accommodation in cantonments, when necessary, a difficult matter. The provision of quarters by Government for officers, at Bombay, and partly at Secunderabad, would be the obvious solution of the difficulty. But, notwithstanding the handsome return which has always accrued on the initial expenditure wherever this has been done, Government has always been loth to have recourse to this measure. The extension of the Presidency House-Rent Scale to Poona, while it would meet the case as far as the officers are concerned, and avoid the initial expenditure in providing quarters, would in the end be more expensive to Government, though the expenditure might be reduced by only passing the difference in each case between the house-rent included in the pay of rank and the registered rent of house occupied, providing such difference did not exceed the amount laid down in the table of Presidency house-rents. In other words, Government should enable its servants to accommodate themselves, when on duty in Poona, with houses at the same rates that they used to pay ten years ago. At present there is no sign that over-building will work a remedy. If there were any chance of rents coming down of themselves, owing to increased competition, a system of modified Presidency house allowance would probably be the cheapest way in which Government could provide for its servants, but on the other hand were quarters to be built by Government for officers, the effect would be to reduce the competition for bungalows among tenants, and bring about a general reduction of rents all round, so that other classes, beside military officers, would benefit indirectly, and the greatest good of the greatest number would be achieved.

THERE are two Native States sufficiently in advance of their neighbours to temper the rule of the Prince by associating with it in the one case a Legislative Council, and in the other an Annual Assembly. The latter arrangement is peculiar to Mysore; but the Mysore Assembly has no legislative power. It is purely consultative and, it may be added, interpellatory. The members make representations and state their grievances to Government; they can, if they like, put questions to the Dewan, and the Dewan, if he likes, can answer them. The other State is Travancore. There a Legislative Council has been in existence since August 1888, and as we showed the other day in reviewing the administration report of the State, it has already made some additions to the Statute Book. The Council seems to have been formed upon the model of the Indian Provincial Councils, and it is important to remark that neither in Travancore nor in Mysore have the powers that be thought fit to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of these interesting bodies. The Maharajah of Mysore issues his invitation to whomsoever he may choose to invite to the Annual Assembly, and even his princely will is conditioned by a property qualification for the privilege of nomination. In Travancore the principle of undiluted nomination is resolutely adhered to. The decree establishing the Council prescribed that it should include not fewer than five nor more than eight members; "the members," the Maharajah decreed, "shall be nominated by Us from time to time." Thus it will be seen that when the principle of India for the Indians is given free play, and an Indian Rajah makes for himself a constitution, he prefers undiluted nomination, and will have nothing to say to any form of representation. We do not think any the better of Lord Cross's Bill for that, and are not disposed to depart from the belief that while they were about it, the Government at home might have trusted themselves to a larger measure of reform. Still, here is the fact that while only two Indian States have provided themselves with a Legislative Council of any kind, not one has chosen to fill it by election. The Travancore Council has a small non-official element, the minimum number being two. At present however, three non-official members are on the Council. The Dewan is *ex-officio* president, and of the five other members one, Mr. Watts, is Secretary to the Dewan, the remaining four being "Dewan Peishcars," occupants of an office in many respects corresponding to that of a Commissioner of a Division in British India. No provision seems to be made in the Maharajah's decree under which the Council was established for interpellation, and in this respect the Travancore Constitution differs from at all events the practice of the Mysore Assembly, in which the Maharajah's representative is subject to almost as industrious questioning as a Minister in the House of Commons. The Maharajah's veto is held in reserve as a check upon legislative rashness, and the powers of the Council in regard to finance are carefully circumscribed. No measure that affects the revenues can be introduced without the consent of the Dewan. As to the achievements of the Travancore Legislative Council, we need only repeat what we said the other day in reviewing the administration report, that last year five Bills were introduced, relating respectively to the postal service, the constitution of the high court, the codes of civil and criminal procedure, and the collection of arrears of revenue; that one of the five Bills was finally enacted, two were awaiting the Maharajah's sanction, and two were under reference to a Select Committee. The experiment is interesting as an illustration of the success or otherwise with which Native States transplant British ideas into their territory, but it has not been long enough in operation to teach us much.

THE *Times* publishes a letter, a column in length, from Sir George Birdwood, inviting public attention to the Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association, which has been called into existence to provide for what may fairly be described as a long-felt want—namely, to supply a system of quasi-guardianship for English children whose parents are obliged to reside in India and other distant territories of the Empire. Whether this scheme will succeed in accomplishing the desired object, remains to be seen, but the names mentioned by the writer are a guarantee that the thing is in safe hands. For the sake of those poor children who are deprived of their holidays and of the enjoyment of wholesome home life, it may be hoped that the beneficent purposes of the projectors will be realised. Sir George Birdwood gives a graphic description of the unfortunate lot of these homeless youngsters:—"Few persons who have visited many preparatory schools at home can fail," he writes, "to have been struck by the singularly large number of children whose parents are abroad, and who are kept at school all the year round without any of the change and home associations enjoyed by others. Principals of schools regard these holiday boarders not less ruefully on their own account than on that of the young people themselves, for their presence restricts the needed rest and liberty of the former during the vacation, or at least obliges the retention of one or more reluctant members of the staff, who find the care of supervision no less trying than the duties of teaching; while the feelings of the children themselves, especially on the break-up day, when they see their more fortunate schoolfellows starting home, can be imagined." That this is a substantial evil will not be disputed, and it is met by the Association in the way already explained. The Association is fortunate in having as its honorary secretary a gentleman so well-known and respected as the late Director of Public Instruction for Madras, Lieutenant-General R. M. Macdonald.

THE zeal with which one at least of the provisions of the Indian Merchandize Marks Act is being applied is remarkable. One of the sub-sections amending the Sea Customs Act, it will be remembered, insists that goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India shall, in certain circumstances which we need not here particularize, have the country of origin indicated in large and conspicuous letters. The vigilance of the authorities has, we hear, gone so far as to insist that shipments of port coming in labelled bottles shall bear the now familiar formula which proclaims that the goods were not made in the United Kingdom. Applying this excellent rule to the case in point, the Customs authorities have come to the conclusion that the buyer of port shall be warned that it was "manufactured in Portugal"—a caution which may be useful to people who prefer port that is "manufactured in England," or even in Hamburg, but which to most people will seem a very wonderful truism indeed. But it shows that the Act is being very carefully worked, and that security is given that port drinkers who prefer fine old British shall have it when they ask for it.

WE are asked to say that when Mr. Inverarity made his statement before Mr. Justice Farran on Thursday, in reference to our observations on an incident in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* libel suit, he had been instructed that an interview had taken place of the nature described in our Saturday's issue.

MR. D. SALA has been appointed Spanish Consul in Bombay, in succession to the present Consular Agent, Mr. A. Blascheck, and will take up the post on his return from Spain in September.

Indian Engineering of this week gives a full-page illustration of the new Bombay Municipal buildings. Our contemporary says of Mr. Stevens's new work that "the design is dignified, monumental, and in strict harmony with the surrounding public buildings, namely, the Police Courts and the Victoria Terminus;" and it concludes:—"The discussion over the erection of these buildings extended over many years, and it is in a great measure due to the indomitable courage and energy of the present worthy Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, C.I.E., C.S., who has done so much for Bombay, that buildings are now being erected. We think a fitting tribute to Mr. Ollivant would be to place his statue or bust in the hall of the new buildings."

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Vancouver on Friday, the 23rd May. The weather was delightful, and every preparation had been made for a rapid run over the Canadian Pacific line to Winnipeg. It being early, but few of the citizens assembled to witness their Royal Highnesses' departure. The Duke and Duchess arrived at the Banff hot springs next night. At the various stations along the line groups of settlers assembled to give the distinguished visitors a cheer. The party arrived at Winnipeg on Monday evening (26th ult.), and immediately drove to Sir Donald Smith's residence on Silver Heights, where the Lieut.-Governor, the prominent clergy, and a number of the leading citizens dined with their Royal Highnesses. The Royal party arrived at Port Arthur, Ontario, on Wednesday (28th), and reached Toronto on the 29th. The Duke of Connaught has expressed himself highly gratified at the tokens of loyalty and affection with which he met on every side.

REFERRING to a recent incident in Bombay, *Truth* has the following comment:—On February 17 the *Times* published a telegram conveying the impression that some exiled patriot of the "Physical Force Party" was at the head of the Bombay Municipality, and that he had been rejected by the Albert Victor Committee on account of his disloyal proclivities. The *Times* man suppressed the facts that Symons was stopped by the Chairman, that Mr. Geary's disclaimer was received with every appearance of approval, and that he only missed election by one vote. The utter baselessness of the charge was afterwards conclusively proved. Mr. Geary took proceedings for defamation; Symons admitted that he had no evidence whatever to justify the charge; and the Court imposed upon him a fine of Rs. 300. It is, therefore, clear that the attack was a mere electioneering trick, and that the *Times* correspondent seized upon it to make capital out of it for the "Parnellism and Crime" party. I shall be surprised, however, to learn that this gentleman has ever heard any more of the matter, and, considering how the *Times* is served at Rangoon, Berlin, Dublin, and half-a-dozen other places, it can only be concluded that in Printing-house-square they consider tricks of this kind rather smart than otherwise."

DUSTOOR JAMASPJI MINOCHEHERJI, hon. D.C.L., Oxon, has presented his ancient MS. of the Yasna, with Sanscrit translation, to the Bodleian Library. This MS. was deposited there not long since on loan to Dr. Mills for the purpose of collation. It is the oldest Yasna MS. with Sanskrit translation extant, and both Yasna text and Sanskrit translation are of the first importance. The Bodleian now possesses two MSS. of the Zend Avesta which are surpassed in age and value by no others. A good portion of this MS. last given has been photographed. For this generous gift, following so closely on his donation of the ancient MS. with Pehlavi translation, the venerated high priest deserves the thanks of all English scholars.

RUMOUR in society is busy as to an approaching engagement of the Duke of Clarence. The list of eligible Protestant princesses is decidedly limited, and the report is once more definitely circulated (so the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says) that His Royal Highness will not look beyond the shores of England for his bride. But although the Queen has never considered cousinhood a bar to matrimony, and the Princess in question is further removed than a first cousin, it is stated that Her Majesty's objections have not yet been removed.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Valencia telegrams report the outbreak of Asiatic Cholera in that Province.

Hundreds of deaths have already occurred among the people of various villages.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT THE AUSTRIAN MANŒUVRES.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

The Emperor William will attend the Austrian Manœuvres, after which he will visit Hungary, in company with the Emperor Francis Joseph.

CAVALRY DRILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

Cavalry drill by Squadron Divisions, instead of by Troops, has been provisionally approved by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and sent to England for the sanction of the authorities at the Horse Guards.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POSTAL WORKSHOP'S NOTIFICATION.

The Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Government to the statement made in the *Morning Post* of the 26th May that the Superintendent of Postal Workshops, Aligarh, had notified to Heads of Departments that Government had sanctioned the manufacture and sale of Gladstone bags, watering pipes for tennis grounds, camp chairs, tables, tongas, rat traps, tin openers, beds, and numerous other articles. The Chamber considers that the sanction given is in direct contravention of the Government Resolution forbidding such establishments to compete with private enterprise, and considers that all the articles mentioned can now be supplied by manufacturers at as low rates and of as good material and workmanship as anything turned out by the Government Workshops.

THE INDORE PARSEES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JUNE 16.

A deputation of the Parsees of Indore, under the guidance of Dustoor Khorshedjee Jamshedjee Jamasp Asana of Mhow, started yesterday for Bombay to present an address to Mr. Dinshaw Petit there.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

The French mail steamer Niemen, from Calcutta, arrived.

H. M. S. Boadicea, sailed for Seychelles on 14th inst

H. M. S. Pigeon, sailed for Zanzibar on 14th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 15.

10 p.m.	78·4

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	80·7
4 p.m.	81·6

THE *Mahratta* says :—We learn from our Bombay correspondent that what was feared has taken place. Something has passed between Dr. Mackichan and Professor Jinsiwale, and the upshot is that the Professor's connection with the Wilson College will cease at the end of this term. It is said that the learned and revered Principal of the Wilson College asked Professor Jinsiwale to submit an explanation of his remarks in connection with female education and the status of women, &c.—subjects on which we have had recently a good deal of energetic if not violent writing. An explanation was tendered, but was not deemed satisfactory. It is said that the Professor was asked to express regret for what he had said and to promise not to commit such an error again. This Professor Jinsiwale is said to have declined and to have offered to resign his place. It is not known if he actually placed his resignation into the hands of the Principal ; certain it is that he remained at home one day. But since then he has again commenced to attend to his duties regularly. The explanation of this which our correspondent has heard, is that the Professor was requested to continue to work till the end of this term.

A CONSIDERABLE number of Mohamedan gentlemen went from London, Cambridge, and other places to the Oriental Institute at Woking in order to celebrate the Eed festival at the mosque which is in connection with the Institute. After the conclusion of the religious ceremonies, which were, says the *Athenæum*, conducted by some of the Mohamedan residents at the Institute, the members of that creed present on the occasion, whether belonging to the Sunni, Shiah, or other Mohamedan persuasions, embraced one another fraternally and adjourned to the meal that marks the conclusion of the month of Ramazan, during which "the faithful" are obliged to fast. Mohamedans generally recognise the spirit of toleration that has made it possible for them to worship in England, whose ruler, the Kaisar-i-Hind, has more Mohamedan subjects than any other monarch.

M. BUNAU VARILLA, an engineer who, though only twenty-seven years of age, has already been decorated for the ability he has shown, claims to have discovered the best means of communication between England and the Continent. He proposes a pier or viaduct half-a-mile in length on each side of the Channel. The piers are to be connected by a tunnel with continuous rails, the descent from the bridge to the tunnel being effected in a tube by the Fell, Otis, Eydoux, or any other system serving for steep or vertical inclines. The distance from the extremity of the pier to the mouth of the tunnel will be only eighty or 100 yards. It is estimated not to cost more than the tunnel. It will not obstruct the navigation or create any international difficulty, for the pillars of the piers are to be 500 yards apart, with a height of fifty yards, and will be no obstacle to navigation. The scheme can be carried out in six years. It meets strategic difficulties, for the tunnel terminates out at sea on both sides, and if the connection between pier and tunnel is interrupted, the train cannot ascend or descend, for, when the tube is destroyed, the tunnel is submerged. Thus, at the slightest warlike movement, each Power would be obliged for its own security, and to avoid ruinous dangers, to give up the use of what may be called the mixed passage. The realisation of this scheme would naturally imply a fusion with the two existing companies on grounds of economy, time, and scruples.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 30.

THANKS to the Whitsuntide Recess, we have had a welcome, but all too brief, respite from the wrangles of party politicians. It is true that Mr. Gladstone, whose restless activity is not curbed by holidays or anything else, has been spending the best part of the vacation in making speeches on various topics, ranging from the "Mitchelstown massacre" to the charms of vocal music, to large crowds of enthusiastic excursionists, and Professor Tyndall has been delighting the Primrose dames of Surrey by once more holding up the Liberal leader to public obliquy. But these performances have not been taken very seriously. A close examination of the files of the principal daily papers in the United Kingdom would reveal the fact that our able editors, as if by general consent, had decided to relegate for a few days politics to the extreme background. The "largest circulation in the world" for the moment committed the perfectly pardonable mistake of fancying that we had reached the Big Gooseberry season, but its attention was promptly called to the error, and the consequences fortunately have not been as disastrous as at one time seemed likely. Mr. Stanley has written a vigorous reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's recent speech on African affairs, but public opinion cannot be said to have been aroused as yet. Liberals, for obvious reasons, are afraid of taunting Lord Salisbury with neglecting our imperial interests, even if the members of the Opposition were satisfied that the Prime Minister was so unmindful of our rights in the Dark Continent, and no section of the noble marquis's supporters has ventured to join in the protest raised by the distinguished explorer. A cynic might find some amusement in the comments of the Conservative press on the situation. To those who remember the leading political events of the past decade, it is a little startling to find orthodox Conservative journals defending German claims and denouncing the "forward" school because of their "insatiable greed for additional territory in Africa." The rivals of these mild Imperialists are either very stupid, or forbearing not to make capital out of this curious *volte face*.

The "Canaanites," as the teetotal opponents of the Compensation Clauses may be called, are looking forward with much interest to the coming demonstration in Hyde Park, which, if their predictions are to be credited, will pulverise Mr. Goschen's proposals. We shall see. It may, however, be safely admitted, that the feeling against the recognition of the right of publicans to be compensated is unmistakeably on the increase. The Government are on the horns of a dilemma. They owe something to the public-house interest, but they cannot altogether afford to ignore the "respectable" classes, who even if they do not all make so much noise as Mr. Caine and his friends, are averse to any special favour being shown to men, on whose shoulders falls the blame, rightly or wrongly, of so much of the misery with which we are unfortunately afflicted. It is by no means certain that so far as England is concerned the next general election will not turn very largely on this "drink traffic that the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have maladroitly brought to the point."

The young gentlemen of the Oxford Union had a field-day last week, when Mr. Eardley Norton went down to his old University to enlighten the "undergrads" on the National Congress and its works. From a report in the *Oxford Magazine* I find that including the opener of the debate there were nine speakers. The visitor from Madras, who is stated by his friends to have spoken less effectively than usual, declared in the course of his observations that to talk of Indian Home Rule was absurd. The "Indians"—this expression sounds peculiar to English ears accustomed to hearing it applied to the red tribes of the American Continent—the Indians, said Mr. Eardley Norton, only wanted to share in making their own laws. He urged the House to accept the motion, for the elective principle must come in time. He concluded by moving "that this House regrets the non-recognition of the elective principle in the Indian Councils Bill now before Parliament." The Marquis of Salisbury's son, Lord Hugh Cecil, followed Mr. Cotton—the son, I believe, of a civilian who is more or less identified with the ultra-Reform party. Boys at college, including sometimes the offspring of pronounced Tories, are not infrequently drawn towards the beautiful though occasionally fanciful theories of Radicalism. The youthful scion of the great house of Cecil is not affected by any of the modern ideas which seem to flourish at our principal seat of learning. So far from having any "destructive" tendencies, Lord Hugh would pass very well for what in these democratic days is described as reactionary. He began by gently remarking that "in spite of the vehement declarations of the honourable member (Mr. Cotton), as to the glories of the past, he remembered such deeds as the Black Hole and other interesting ceremonies." To come to what may be considered the reactionary views of the budding nobleman, his lordship affirmed that the franchise was not "the right of man," as Mr. Eardley Norton seemed to think. Lord Hugh said he thought that idea was now an exploded one. It was not a necessary part of the equipment of every human being. He is right there. The franchise is not a necessary part of the equipment of "every human being." For example, it is not a part of the equipment of Mr. Stanley's pigmies, nor for the matter of that of that not inconsiderable portion of the community which, in spite of what we call our advanced civilization, are shut off from intercourse with their fellow-creatures. But it was scarcely necessary for Mr. Eardley Norton to have come all the way from India to draw forth the enunciation of so elementary a truth. Judging from the report before me, Mr. Surrendranath Banerjee appears to have spoken with his accustomed fluency. Referring to an observation of one of the debaters that India was not educated enough for representation, he pointed out that in 1888 more than two millions of children attended school in India, a larger number than did so in England during the same year. Again, some one, he said, had spoken of religious difficulties. What, asked the eloquent Baboo, about England ? "Were there not religious sects in England ? Why, 200 years ago Roman Catholics were burning Protestants and Protestants Roman Catholics." If Mr. Surrendranath means by this that in 200 years from now religious intolerance will be no greater than it is in England at the present moment, I do not suppose many of his opponents would disagree with him. They would rightly or wrongly say that until this good time comes you had better defer your "elective principle," and the rest of it, or at all events look very carefully before you leap. It will be a satisfaction to those who agree with Mr. Norton's views to learn that his motion was carried by 74 votes to 14. One misses from the names of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion that of Sir W. W. Hunter, but as I mentioned last week he is not in good odour just now with the stalwarts of the National Congress. Mr. Surrendranath leaves Brindisi for Bombay in the Arcadia on the 23rd proximo. I am told that the proposed visit of the delegates to Ireland has been abandoned, or at any rate postponed.

It will strike some persons as rather singular that the spread of the taste for cricket among a portion of the fair sex should be coincident with the threatened revival of that mildest of all games—croquet. If we are to believe a story that comes from one of the Universities, our lady-friends have yet a little to learn before they can fairly claim to be considered authorities on our principal national pastime. A horrified cricketer of the masculine gender is responsible for the following excerpts from a "conversation overheard" (unavoidably) "at the Australian match." Lady Spectator No. 1 to ditto No. 2 : "Twenty, three, two," (reading the telegraph);"so, you see,it is a three-days' match, after all." "The thing is to stay in six overs without making a run, and then to hit." "I see (looking at the card) the Australians have got five good men." "Why don't they let some one else *have a bowl* now ? That one got the last man out." "I suppose they will have to give the Australians a second innings, anyhow ! Isn't it hard lines ? You see, he hit the ball past the boundary and so he may not take a run !" *Se non è vero, è ben trovato.*

The author of the proposal at the United Service Club to throw open the doors of that famous establishment to both Navy and Army men of twelve years' commissioned service is, I understand, Major-General Dashwood, who will be remembered by some of your readers as the Commandant of the East Yorkshire when that regiment was stationed in Bombay. The General, I hear, was quite surprised to find his motion so well supported. I believe there was no whipping up of members in favour of the proposed change and yet the majority against was only ten ! It seems that the financial prospects of the Club are not so brilliant as could be desired, and this fact may not be without effect on the ultimate decision come to with regard to the admission of naval lieutenants and military captains of a certain standing. An outsider might have thought that London contained more than enough military clubs, but we are about to have another exclusively for the cavalry. I see that the temporary offices are in one of the newly-built mansions in Piccadilly, not far from Hyde Park corner, and if this should be the permanent home of the Cavalry Club, its members may be congratulated on the excellence of the situation.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, following the example of Mr. King, has written to the papers about the utterly ridiculous attitude taken up by Sir George Campbell with respect to the proposed Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service. Some people may think the hon. member for North Kensington rather gives himself away when he suggests that the points raised by Sir George Campbell's amendment might very properly be considered by the Select Committee when appointed. "And I would venture to point out to him," adds Sir Roper, "that the decision of such a body would be more satisfactory to all parties concerned than the mere *sic volo, sic jubeo* of any individual member of Parliament, however eminent." The points raised by Sir George Campbell's amendment resolve themselves into the exclusion from the scope of the proposed inquiry of all those officers appointed by examination or nomination in India. I venture to say that this is a matter out of the jurisdiction of the Special Committee, and it is to be hoped that when it comes to sit Mr. King will take care that it was not to limit its investigation to the cases of the gentlemen who received their offices direct from the hands of the Secretary of State for India. If the men chosen in India are to be left out, and I do not think it is at all likely that they will be, it cannot very much matter whether they are excluded by one body or the other. Sir Roper himself in an earlier part of his letter admits that to narrow the reference within the limits recommended by Sir George Campbell would entirely fail to meet the claims of the officers concerned, and perhaps he did not mean his last paragraph to bear the interpretation that may be put upon it. A politician of greater experience would have been more cautious in his language.

Mr. Childers' lecture the other evening on India before the members of a political club in Edinburgh has not been fully reported in the London papers, and the local press, owing to the demand made on its space by the General Assemblies, does not publish the right hon. gentleman's remarks *verbatim*. This is to be regretted, as many persons would like to have had an opportunity of studying in detail the account of Mr. Childers' impressions of his somewhat extended tour. Zoroastrians who, like other sons of Adam, are not, I believe, averse to a little praise, will be glad to learn what an ex-Cabinet Minister thinks about them. "The Parsees," said Mr. Childers, "are an extremely interesting people," and he went on to explain that they differ from the Hindoos and the Mahomedans by associating quite freely with Europeans. "Their women," he gallantly observed, "are as beautiful and accomplished as the average of any other race with which I am acquainted," and they are doing their utmost to "attain the very highest excellence of European civilization." I quote what follows from the report in the *Scottish Leader* :—"He did not say whether they (the Parsees) were Jews ; whether they were the lost ten tribes, or where they came from ; but taking them as they were they were a very fine and very remarkable race, and now were growing at a sufficiently rapid rate under British protection." Remembering what Mr. Childers' views were a few years ago with regard to the withdrawal of our troops from Kandahar, it is interesting to see how differently he now regards the frontier question, as he styles it. I again quote from the Edinburgh journal :—"The problem was now in a very different position from what it was ten years ago, and if it was wise to push forward their defences to the point it had now reached west of Kandahar, it had been done well, and they had no reason to find fault with the officers who had been responsible for it. They had now, he believed, in India a very efficient body of engineers, and he was one of those who thought that they must look greatly to engineers for progress, whether here or in other parts of the world." After Mr. Childers had sat down, two or three gentlemen, who are doubtless distinguished at home, but whose names are not well known south of the Tweed, expressed themselves rather dogmatically with reference to the need of giving representative institutions to India. In replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Childers could not, after this invitation, avoid saying a little more about the political agitation now being brought under our notice in a special manner. "With respect to the Congress," says the newspaper account, "he was most careful to say nothing because there they launched into a question of extreme difficulty. He was one of those who was for progress, but he was also for careful and cautious progress. The extent to which the representative function might be attributed to them for the larger and smaller councils, was a most difficult problem, and those who thought like himself that liberalism was good for every people"—what says Arabi Pasha ?—"at the same time they must not weaken their undoubted responsibility," and so on. Mr. A. O Hume will not find much consolation in this, but perhaps he thinks Mr. Childers will not be in the next Liberal Cabinet. There are many Liberals who, for quite different reasons, share this wish. I have heard people say that Mr Gladstone could not very well pass over so attached a colleague. They seem to forget the existence of the House of Lords.

In a letter signed "Progress" and filling two columns of to-day's issue of the *Manchester Guardian*, the misguided views of the authorities regarding railway extension in India, are fiercely assailed. What is required can only be attained, according to this correspondent, by obtaining the assistance of the public, which will not be satisfied without "liberal terms." Such a policy, it is roundly asserted by "Progress," would "ultimately benefit the Government more by the development of the country than all the paltry savings that could be made by the narrow-minded and illiberal policy which seems to have taken possession of the present Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council." All that the writer says may be deserving of careful consideration, but he does not strengthen his case by calling names.

Considerable attention has been and is being paid in military circles to a communicated article prominently published a few days ago under the heading, "Lord Hartington's Commission." The writer, evidently a man behind the scenes, takes as the basis of his reflections the current rumour that the present Government have decided to take no steps at present to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. He is all for abolishing the office of Commander-in-Chief, or at all events for putting it on a different footing, and he makes mincemeat of Sir Richard Temple's particular objection to altering the *status quo*. Sir Richard, it will be remembered, was a member of the Royal Commission, and in a separate memorandum he placed on record his opinion that the existence of the office of Commander-in-Chief does conduce to the due maintenance of the Royal prerogative. The writer shows that the military classes desire that the army should, as he puts it, be royal and in direct connexion with the Crown. But he argues that this would still be the case if the main reforms suggested by Lord Hartington and this fellow-Commissioners are carried out. It is whispered in certain quarters that the real, though of course unavowed, object of the appearance of such an article at this juncture is two-fold, first, to drive the Duke of Cambridge to take some steps that will relieve her Majesty's advisers of their embarrassment ; and second to prevent your late Commander-in-Chief being designated as his Royal Highness's successor upon the terms under which the present military head of the army holds his appointment.

INVESTITURE OF THE DEWAN OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 14.

ON Thursday, the 12th instant, his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar held a Durbar in the Nazar Bagh Palace at Baroda, at 5-30 p.m. The Durbar was attended by all the principal Sardars, Darakhdars, and Officers of the State. At 5-15 p.m. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai proceeded to the Durbar in a State carriage, specially sent by his Highness, with a party of cavalry. Soon after his Highness graced the Durbar with his presence. The Dewan was then given the *sanad* of office, accompanied by a costly *khillat*, which consisted of a splendid necklace of pearls, a diamond ring, shawls, mandil, &c. After distribution of *pan-supari* the Dewan was conveyed to his residence in a State procession on a well-caparisoned elephant. As the procession moved up, crowds of people lined the roads. A reception was then held at the Dewan Bahadur's residence.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND AND THE BARBERS OF BOMBAY.

THE proprietors of the *Women's Penny Paper* lately decided to send to the barbers of Bombay a letter of thanks, observing, "Our action will show that the women of England are eagerly anxious that the liberty of women in India shall be respected and that everywhere, progress in their emancipation from thraldom shall go hand in hand with progress in all peaceful arts. The shaving of young widows is an odious and repulsive custom, which deeply degrades those who are subjected to it."

The following memorandum has as a result been sent to us :—

"We, the readers of the *Women's Penny Paper*, offer our thanks to the barbers of Bombay for the courageous step they have taken in refusing to continue a custom which is odious and degrading to Hindoo widows. We believe that no better example than this could be set to the Indian people, and it must certainly tend to raise our Indian fellow-subjects, both men and women, in their own self-respect and in the estimation of other nations."

Here follows a long list of names which any barber, or other gentleman interested, may inspect on calling at our office.

THE VOYAGE OF THE LYCIA.

THE following is a copy of an address presented to Captain Fletcher, of the s. s. Lycia :—

Plymouth, 3rd May, 1890.

Dear Captain Fletcher,—On the conclusion of our voyage from Bombay to Plymouth, in the s.s. Lycia under your command, we, the undersigned passengers, gladly take this opportunity of thanking you for all that has been done for us to make the passage pleasant. We have received unfailing kindness and courtesy from yourself and the officers of the ship, and all that could have been done for our comfort has been done. The table has been liberally supplied and well served, the stewards have been obliging and attentive, and the children have been treated with great care and consideration. We cannot leave the ship without expressing our united and cordial thanks for the kindness and consideration shown to us by yourself and your officers. In saying good-bye we trust that the s.s. Lycia, under her able commander and officers,will make many more voyages equally pleasant and prosperous, as the one that has just come to a close.—We remain, &c., (signed) C. Lane, Major-General, B.S.C ; Fitzgerald, Col. ; J. J. Heaton, Indian Civil Service ; Lockwood Kipling ; F. C. Shepherd, C.I.G. ; A. D. Euriquez, B.S.C. ; T. S. Hamilton, Bo. C.S. ; M. J. Hickley, Major, R. Dublin Fusiliers ; Mrs. A. J. Lane ; Mrs. S. Watling ; Constance Watling ; Agnes Watling ; Mrs. F. A. Euriquez ; B. Gregory ; E. A. Ommanney ; H. Turner ; L. A. Shakespear ; Emie M. Eaton ; A. Kipling ; Helen Shakespear ; Ethel Hamilton ; and Lily Shakespear.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, May 29, says :—

During the past fortnight, our market for Indian yarns has remained weak and depressed owing to heavy receipts, lower rates ruling in the interior, unfavourable advices from Shanghai and Japan, and the anxiety of holders to realize even at lower rates. Prices generally are lower by 25 to 50 cents per bale, except for some special chops, which are wanted and are in small supply. Business reported during the interval is very moderate, the dealers restricting their purchases to actual requirements ; and the market closes weak and unsteady. Special favourite chops of No. 20s. have been dealt in at previous rates, but other descriptions have receded 25 to 50 cents per bale in prices. There has been very little demand for medium and common qualties. In superior No. 16s. a small business has been done at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale from previous rates. Inferior qualities have been neglected. A concession of about 50 cents per bale in prices has induced some business in superior and desirable threads of No. 12s., and a few transactions have been made in interior threads, which have been offered at very cheap rates. A fair business has been done in desirable and suitable threads of No. 10s. at previous rates ; but inferior qualities show a decline of about 50 cents per bale, with little doing. The demand for No. 8s. having kept pace with the smaller supplies, a fair business has been done at previous rates in suitable threads. No. 6s. have suffered a further decline of about 50 cents per bale, owing to abundant stocks and falling off in the demand. The position of Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., 24s., 30s., and 40s. remains unchanged ; no inquiry existing for these counts. During the fortnight—arrival 8,895 bales, sale 6,897 bales, shipments to coast ports 491 bales ; and unsold stocks 23,808 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 603 bales, for Shanghai 4,728 bales. The market in Shanghai has remained quiet and drooping, and prices have further declined about half a tael per bale. In consequence of the prospects of bad crops of rice owing to unfavourable weather, the market in Japan has remained very dull, and prices generally have declined. Advices from the coast ports are also of an unsatisfactory nature.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered..5	12	7 29	6 84	5 64
June 15, Sunday 3	75	3 53	4 45	2 19
„ 16, Monday 1	07	1 33	1 90	...
Total...9	94	12 15	13 19	7 83
Total of corresponding date last year 5	30	9 47	8 83	9 8

GENERAL DALVERMO, the Italian delegate, has arrived at Cairo, to confer with the Egyptian Government on certain important questions in connection with the position of affairs in the Soudan.

MGR. CHAUSSE, Vicar Apostolic of Kuangtong, gives the following particulars concerning the prevalence of this dreadful disease and the fate of its victims in China :—"In the province of Kuangtong and Fokian, leprosy is very common. There is scarcely a third-rate town which has not a leper village of its own. These leper camps are usually pitched near the chief centres of commerce, in order that the poor lepers may be able to ask alms from richer merchants, a liberty allowed them by the Chinese law. Also the Emperor assigns an annual bounty of a certain sum of piastres to these unfortunate sufferers, but, as its distribution is connected with certain superstitious rites, our Christians cannot avail themselves of his dole. There are, however, a few leper settlements which date back to the 17th century and which have received this allowance, and still receive it, without any of these rites. What is surprising is that in these large settlements the general state of health seems gradually to improve, so that in some cases the disease completely disappears. We have two such villages which are traced back to Father Ricci. One of them contains 420 Christians, among whom there are only two lepers. The Chinese physicians give much attention to this disease. Some undertake to cure leprosy provided it be not too far advanced. I know a Chinese, a man of some position, whose health to all appearance is now completely restored. The treatment, however, in his case was rather singular—a buffulo was killed, he was stuck inside its body, and had to remain in it for some time."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE writes to the *Times*, under date of May 23 :—As the forms of the House of Commons prevented me last night from stating the grounds on which I, in common with the Under-Secretary of State for India, desired to appeal to Sir George Campbell to remove the "block" he has placed on the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil servants, I trust you will allow me to put those grounds very briefly before the public.

I may say at once that the appointment of a Select Committee at a later period of the session would be nugatory ; for, as Sir George Campbell knows, it is desired to bring witnesses from India, and of course they have not been able to start, so long as Sir George's action makes it doubtful whether the Committee can be appointed at all.

The notice of a motion to appoint the committee was put down by Sir John Gorst in fulfilment of a pledge given to me by the Government early in March, as a condition of the withdrawal of my motion on the same subject, for which I had obtained a first place in the ballot. As my motion last year, though opposed by all the strength of the Government, was only defeated by about thirty votes in a large House—the majority against a similar motion in the preceding year having been 111—it was pretty evident that I was going to carry it this year. Moreover, Lord Cross, in announcing to me the concession of the Government, mentioned that the Government of India desired an inquiry, and that many members of Parliament had informed him of their wishes in the same direction.

Sir George Campbell does not deny that the appointment of this Committee is in accordance with the wish of the House of Commons, and, indeed himself advocates a certain amount of inquiry ; but he takes on himself to insist that the reference should be narrowed within limits that would entirely fail to meet the claims—whether just or unjust, the committee would decide—of the officers concerned. The terms of the reference were settled between the Government and myself so as to set at rest for ever, one way or the other, the vexed questions at issue, and any narrowing of the inquiry would altogether defeat this object and would be as disappointing to the Government of India, who naturaly wish to arrive at a final settlement, as to those in whose interests Mr. King and I have been acting in the House of Commons.

The points raised by Sir George Campbell's amendment—which, under the twelve o'clock rule, "blocks" this notice—might very properly be considered by the Select Committee when appointed. And I would venture to point out to him that the decision of such a body would be more satisfactory to all parties concerned than the mere "sic volo, sic jubeo," of any individual member of Parliament, however eminent.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

THE INDIAN SALT-TAX.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 23rd, in answer to Mr. Howell, Sir J. Gorst said : The Secretary of State for India cannot admit that the increase of the salt-tax in 1888 was caused mainly, if not entirely, by the loss in exchange. That was one, but not the only one, of the causes which made the increase necessary. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are both anxious to reduce the salt-tax to its former amount so soon as it is possible to do so, but any statement at present would be premature.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION BILL.

In reply to Mr. S. Leighton, Mr. W. H. Smith said : I am not yet in a position to state on what day the next stage of the Western Australia Constitution Bill will be taken.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

In answer to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (for Sir L. Playfair), Mr. W. H. Smith said : It does not appear to us that the Sugar Convention can be ratified consistently with the obvious intention of its provisions until the legislation which is necessary to carry it into effect has received the sanction of Parliament.

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

In answer to Colonel Eyre (for Colonel Hill) Mr. Raikes said : As every letter for India or Australia carried for a postage of 2½d. would involve a loss, to double the amount of correspondence sent would be but to increase the loss ; and if the same increase took place in conjunction with a penny postage, the loss would, of course, be very largely augmented. With reference to the answer which I gave in this House on May 15 as to the estimated additional loss which the revenue would sustain by the establishment of a universal penny postage, I may say that the sum of £400,000 then mentioned would be largely increased by any considerable addition to the correspondence.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

THE committee of the Royal Humane Society has just concluded the investigation of a large number of cases of saving or attempting to save life from drowning and has bestowed its rewards in the following, among many other cases brought under its notice :—The silver medal of the society to Mr. Alfred John Cooper, aged twenty-two, fourth officer of the P. and O. steamer Massilia, for the brave act already recorded in our columns. On April 8, when the Massilia, from Bombay, was about five miles east of Aden, a Lascar fell from the rigging into the sea. Mr. Cooper, who was in the saloon, hearing the cry of "Man overboard!" ran on deck, and without a moment's hesitation jumped overboard, swam to the man, and kept him afloat, encumbered as he was with his clothing, till a boat picked them both up greatly exhausted. Mr. Cooper was in the water over a quarter of an hour, and the Gulf of Aden is well known to be frequented by sharks. The silver medal was also awarded to Hugh Mitchell, twenty-eight, Colour-Sergeant-Major, R.E., and Military Foreman of Works at Colombo, for saving the life of the Rev. C. T. Boyd, chaplain at that place. The latter was bathing in the sea, and, having swam more than a quarter of a mile from the shore, on a strong ebb tide, was unable to return, although he tried for a quarter of an hour, when he called for help. Colour-Sergeant-Major Mitchell swam out to his aid, and although the reverend gentleman, despairing of either of them reaching shore, begged Mitchell to leave him to his fate, the latter would not do so, and they were eventually rescued by a fishing boat, both in a state of great exhaustion.

COLD MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I really do not see why your correspondent—"One of a Chummery"—should be at all distressed at his own servants consuming the cold meat which he thinks might be utilized in some other way. It is impossible in a hot climate to organize in any way the disposal of meat to the more needy around us, for if you pay people to gather it in and then take it about to the different localities in which it may be needed, it would only make it expensive, and, besides, it would be quite unfit for food under the process. As your correspondent seems to be charitably inclined, I would suggest that he insisted on having *less* meat brought every day from the bazaar, or turn his attention to vegetable dishes. If not, why not give his servants the benefit ? By this means the various chummeries in Bombay would have a few rupees more to devote to the numerous charities in Bombay. If not, then, why not give your servants the benefit. They who serve us should be first considered, as charity begins at home. We are, I am inclined to think, too prone to overlook the little details of the life of our servants, who, after all, are not paid so well as your correspondent thinks, considering the entire trust that members of chummeries have to place in their servants, which proves sometimes more than their slender *puggars* can resist. Compare the cost of a servant in England to one out here ; also compare the honesty. The former you have to feed, and many of us know how fearfully the bread and meat is wasted in the kitchen, besides what is smuggled away for relatives and sweethearts. Think on these things before dealing too hastily with our native servants.—Yours, &c.,

June 16. HOUSEWIFE.

PEOPLE about the Russian Court are now beginning to inquire what has become of the sum of £15,000 or thereabouts which was contributed at St. Petersburg for the relief of the Montenegrins during the recent famine. The sufferers are reported to have received neither the money nor provisions purchased with it ; while by a curious coincidence, Prince Nicholas has lately been enlarging his palace, and is just now building himself a splendid villa among the mountains. He got rid of several thousands of his starving subjects by the easy expedient of packing them off into Servia, according to the *World*.

THE project for transferring the commercial port of Sebastopol to Theodosia has now (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) been definitely adopted, and the change will be effected in August. From that time Sebastopol will cease to be a commercial port, and its harbours and docks will be devoted entirely to military purposes. The Ottoman Government will not fail to see that the transformation of Sebastopol will render it necessary to provide new securities for the protection of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

THE following interesting debate in the Senate is reported from America :—

The Senate passed the Naval Supply Bill, including an item for three battleships, which was attacked, but was retained in the Bill by a vote of 33 to 18. During the debate Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, moved a proviso that the vote of these battleships should not be available until the British Government had been requested by the President to withdraw all its naval forces from American waters and dismantle its naval stations in both North and South America and adjacent islands, and had declined or neglected for one year so to do.

This caused a discussion. Senator Hale asked Senator Blair what he thought would be the reply of Great Britain if a demand were made upon her to withdraw her war vessels from American waters and dismantle her fortifications.

Senator Blair.—I should hope it would be favourable. (Laughter.)

Senator Hale.—Does the Senator think it would be ?

Senator Blair.—I do not know why it should not be. A very large proportion of the British Parliament are in favour of arbitration, and why should they not be in favour of disarmament.

Senator Hale.—The Senator is not nearly as simple as his remarks would indicate. He is not lacking in common sense, or in the craft which characterizes the State from which he comes. If he were in a responsible position, representing the honour and the dignity of the country, he would be the last man who would venture to make such a proposition to the British Government. I therefore ask the Senator to give us the benefit of a little candour, and tell us what he thinks would be the answer of the British Government to a proposition to dismantle its fortifications and remove its Navy from American waters.

Senator Blair.—Did the Senator from Maine ever read the Bible ? Has he any idea that there is to be a millenium ? Does he understand that the time is to come when the nations will learn war no more ?

Senator Hale said he had read the Bible.

Senator Blair.—That is good. So far I had not believed it. (Laughter.) I ask the Senator whether he believes that the time is to come when the nations shall learn war no more.

Senator Hale.—Not in the Senator's day or in mine.

Senator Blair.—Does he believe that the time will ever come unless there be an effort to bring it about ?

The Senator is fading towards the Dark Ages or towards the remoter ages of antiquity.

Senator Hale.—It does not become a great nation like ours to remain defenceless. It is only temptation to every great Power.

Senator Higgins, of Delaware, asked whether Senator Blair thought the best way to begin a career of peace was to dismantle the navy yards.

Senator Blair.—I have not proposed that the United States should go down in dirt, or that the navy yards should be dismantled. I simply propose that we ask Great Britain to take her hands off and vacate Puget Sound, start herself from Halifax, leave the Bermudas, quit Jamaica, and let the United States and North and South America alone, and that if she will not do it we shall build a navy ; but she will do it.

Senator Howley, of Connecticut, said that when Senator Blair first offered his amendment he thought it a fine piece of wit, but now he was much afraid that the Senator was in earnest. He was as much in favour of peace as anybody, but a proposition to Great Britain to disarm from a nation already disarmed was simply ludicrous. Senator Blair's proviso was rejected.

Usually the publications of the United States Government Departments giving the result of official investigations of commercial and industrial questions are not only full of instructive facts, but are also free from bias. The Washington Agricultural Department has, however, just issued a report which is stigmatised by respectable newspapers in New York as being specially designed for a partisan purpose, viz., to give support to the prohibitive tariff legislation just carried with so high a hand in the House of Representatives. The report is upon the cultivation of flax, hemp, ramie, and jute in the United States. It is shown that last year 1,075,000 acres were devoted to the production of flax. The admission is made, however, that on all but a very small proportion of this large area the cultivation was carried on only for the sake of the seed. It follows, therefore, that the fibre was coarse and brittle, and totally unfit for conversion into linen cloth, although it is sometimes used for the manufacture of bagging, twine, or for coarse towelling. The report contends, however, that "in certain districts flax may be raised" of a quality suited to higher purposes. One instance is given of this object having been actually accomplished. It appears that on six acres of land at Green Bay, Wisconsin, a good quality of flax has been grown, and the pecuniary results are remarkable. The entire outlay in this instance was £50. 8s., and the amount realised for the flax produced was £96. 7s. 6d. There was consequently a net profit of £45. 19s. 6d., or more than 80 per cent. This example, it is naturally contended, proves too much, since it shows that it cannot be necessary to protect flax growers where flax growing is climatically possible, and therefore that the duties imposed on raw flax in the new bill are uncalled for. But it is urged in the report that flax suitable for the linen industry used to be produced in the United States, and the inference is suggested that it will be grown again on an important scale with adequate protection. In reply, the history of tariff legislation with respect to linens is appealed to. In 1857 the duty on linens was only 1½ per cent *ad valorem*. Since then it has been raised successively to 10, 23, and 35 per cent, which is the present rate. In spite of this stimulus, however, flax growing for linen manufacture is still, as the report plainly shows, all but non-existent. In spite, therefore, of the arguments presented in the report in favour of giving, through an increase of protection, further encouragement to this branch of agriculture, it is contended that the facts tell the other way, and prove, if they prove anything at all, that the proposed higher duties will inflict wanton injustice upon American consumers of linens, bes

Antwerp exceeded by more than 400,000 the combined traffic of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, while in 1888 it was 150,000 tons less. In spite, however, of the inducements offered by rival ports Antwerp continues to receive for shipment to all parts of the world vast quantities of materials for railways, bridges, gas and water works, together with articles of every description known to the commercial world. In connection with this extensive maritime trade many English firms are established at Antwerp as shipbrokers and forwarding agents, but the Consul-General regrets to say that a great number of agencies of the principal steamship companies, as well as of several important maritime insurance companies, including Loyd's are in the hands of foreigners, while there are many English established in Antwerp who are quite capable of doing the work. The agencies of all the German lines of steamers calling at Antwerp are without a single exception in the hands of Germans. At the present moment no fewer than eight lines of German steamers make Antwerp their regular port of call, and the North German Lloyd's steamers are free from all river and port charges in consideration of their making Antwerp their last port of departure and first port of call on the Continent. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had a similar offer made to them by the Belgian Government, but declined it on the ground that it would not pay.

A new Bank Act is to go into force in Canada on July 1, 1891. It is designed to increase the security of the note issues, about which there has been much complaint for some considerable time past. They are to be made "a trifle more secure," according to the Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, by a mutual guarantee or redemption fund of 5 per cent., amounting to dol.1,600,000, to secure a total bank circulation of about dol.£33,000,000. This, it is believed, may be sufficient to prevent the temporary depreciation immediately after bank suspensions, which has caused much loss in the past among a class of involuntary creditors who can least afford to stand it, provided failures are confined to the smaller institutions and only occur after long intervals. A group of failures or the suspension of any of the larger banks would, however, involve a severe strain on such a fund. "Viewed from a foreign standpoint," observes the Montreal paper, "Canadian bank bills will rest on no more solid security next year, when the new Act come into force, than they did before the recent change was effected. American bills will therefore, as a matter of course, continue to become an increased factor in our circulation because of their perfect security under all circumstances, whilst our own flimsily secured currency will be regarded with as much suspicion outside the Dominion as ever. As the double liability of shareholders does not apply to the note issues of the Bank of British North America and La Banque du Peuple, a subsection has been added limiting their issues to 75 per cent. of the paid-up capital. Either of the above institutions, however, can increase their circulation by depositing 100 per cent. of the new issues with the Treasury at Ottawa in Government bonds. Here, then, has been introduced the thin end of the wedge, which will no doubt eventually lead to the adoption of the National Bank system of the United States, by which means only the currency of the country can be made absolutely secure."

Indications of some little increase of activity in railway construction in the United States during the current year are multiplying, according to the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. Several of the larger companies in the West which stopped building entirely last year are getting ready for work on some short extensions of their lines. There seems no likelihood just at present of reckless action in that regard. The increased speculation on the Stock Exchange and the higher prices for all classes of securities there are favourable to new ventures; but, on the other hand, the chaotic condition of rate matters in the West hardly encourages a belief that extensive support can be found for any but well-chosen and meritorious undertakings in that section. Besides, Western managers have not yet entirely forgotten the lessons taught by the late era of overbuilding. The *Railway Age* of Chicago has made up a statement of the new mileage laid in the United States during the first four months of the year to May 1, and finds that 1,084 miles of road were built in this period. It is significant, however, that very little of the new mileage is found in the West, the bulk of it being in the Southern States. There are only two States which show over 100 miles of road built each, and both are in the South—namely, Georgia with 170 miles and North Carolina with 135 miles. In addition, 96 miles are found in Virginia, and smaller amount in other Southern States. Altogether, including Arkansas and Texas, no less than 725 out of the 1,084 miles for the whole country are found in the southern section. The writer in the *Age* thinks that the total new mileage for the current year will not fall short of 6,000 miles, as against about 5,200 miles constructed in 1889. The New York paper does not consider the estimate excessive.

It is announced that the sanction of the Sultan has now been given to the concession to Mr. Joseph Elias, or Youssouf Effendi Elias, for a railway in Syria. The scheme is for a main line between Acre and Damascus, with three branches, two of which are optional. The length of the main line is 185 kilometres; the obligatory branch is that from Banias (Casarea) to Nawa on the border of the Hauran. This branch is 40 kilometres in length. The obligatory part of the scheme, therefore, embraces 225 kilometres of railway. But the concessionary has the option of making a branch (30 kilometres) from Banias to Hasbeyah, another branch from Mejdel to Haifa (15 kilometres) and an extension from Nawa to Bozra (50 kilometres), together 95 kilometres. The concession is for 99 years, and the stipulated deposit is £T 10,000. Six months were allowed for the surveys. The line, which will be of the normal gauge is to be completed within two years.

The Empire of India Corporation (Limited) is a new company with a capital of £1,000,000, in 99,987 shares of £10 and 130 Founders' shares of £1 each, with power to issue debentures. The first issue consists of £500,000 in 49,987 Ordinary shares, of which 10,000 are to be offered in India and the Straits, and 130 Founders' shares. The Founders' shares will not receive dividends in any year until the Ordinary shares shall have received 7 per cent. dividend for that year. The Founder's shares will then receive half the remaining profits. The subscribers of 100 Founders' shares guarantee a subscription of Ordinary shares in the proportion of 250 Ordinary to one Founders' share. The objects of this corporation are stated to be to undertake financial business of all kinds with commercial, industrial, public, and other enterprises in, or associated with, the British Empire in India, and its feudatories and adjacent countries, and also to transact the business of investment trust and agency, in connexion with oriental trade and commerce, &c.

There is every probability that the efforts of certain speculators to make a cotton corner for July will fail, and that they may be involved in losses. If this should prove to be the case, it will be due largely to the fact that spinners are learning prudence, and not blindly assuming that a large crop is a certainty. The number of cotton spinners who are covered with the raw material exceeds those of last year. The trade is fully engaged, and there has, during the past fortnight, been an improvement. Many cotton manufacturers are in order to the end of July and August, and some beyond that date and spinners are well engaged.

A German statistical publication reports that while the consumption of raw cotton in Great Britain and Ireland up to 1887 was considerably more than that of the whole Continent of Europe, since that year it has been smaller and seems to be increasingly less. The United Kingdom consumed in 1887 3,717,000 bales of 400lb. each, or 71,500 a week, while the Continent took 3,692,000 bales, or 71,000 a week. In 1888 the United Kingdom consumed 3,822,000, or 73,500 bales a week, while the Continental consumption was 3,848,000, or 74,000 a week. In 1889 the United Kingdom took 3,825,000, or 73,560 bales a week, while the Continental mills took 4.121,000, or 75,250 bales weekly.

MIRZA KIAZIM KHAN, Governor of Mohammerah and Inspector of the River Karun, has been replaced by the more active and energetic General Djevad Khan, lately Governor of the Province of Astrabad. The Reuter Company have obtained the contract for the construction of the road which is to connect Teheran with Shuster and of the works to be erected at the mouth of the river Karun. Another Englishman has gone to Meshed to examine the mines of Khorasan. Two English officials recently arrived at Teheran from India to buy mules for their Government.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT FUNNUSWADY.

YESTERDAY morning, at about 8-15, a Hindoo girl was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by one of her friends, who found her lying in an empty room of a house, situated in Funnuswady, suffering apparently from symptoms of cholera, but which, as it afterwards turned out on her admission into hospital, were the effects of a dose of arsenic. On Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, examining the patient, he immediately realised the dangerous situation of the girl, since she exhibited unmistakable symptoms of suffering from a virulent poison, which had, as is strongly suspected, been administered to her. Before she was brought to the hospital the patient had been found prostrated with a sharp attack of vomiting and purging. Information was immediately conveyed to the police to institute enquiries, which was promptly responded to. On Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Magistrate, being communicated with, he immediately proceeded to the hospital, to take the deposition of the girl. It has been ascertained that the girl, whose name was Ittabai, aged nineteen years, had been married to a Hindoo of the goldsmith caste, named Sittaram Cassinath, who usually resides at Tanna, where he carries on his business. Prior to being married to Ittabai, he had another old woman, also a Hindoo, living with him named Cassee. Since the marriage this woman Cassee had always entertained feelings of jealousy towards the new mistress, who, on her side, could not bear to be in her presence. On Sunday evening, she proceeded in company with her husband to the house of Cassee, in Funnuswady, where, as she states in her deposition, she partook of some tea which had been prepared by Cassee. Not long after, she complained of pains in her stomach, which were shortly after followed by a fit of vomiting and purging. After drinking the tea her husband Sittaram left her, and she was subsequently found rolling about on the floor of an adjoining house. A quarrel appears to have arisen at the mother-in-law's house in Dhobie Talao, where Sittaram is alleged to have struck his wife. Wishing to proceed to Tanna that night, Sittaram asked his wife to accompany him. On arriving at the Victoria Terminus they found they had missed the train, which usually leaves about midnight. Thereupon Sittaram prevailed upon his wife to go with him to Cassee's house, which she was somewhat reluctant to do, as mutual ill-feeling existed between them. Ittabai preferred rather to go to her sister's residence in Dhobie Talao, where she would remain till morning. To this Sittaram objected, and compelled her to accompany him, where she partook of the tea prepared by Cassee. The woman Cassee is in the custody of the police, and Constable Nelmes is on the track of Sittaram, who has left Bombay for Tanna, and is instituting enquiries for his arrest. Whilst the Magistrate was taking down the evidence of Ittabai she was attacked with cramps, accompanied with burning pains in the stomach and an incessant thirst. The patient rolled about moaning piteously, and evinced the pains she was suffering from by beating her stomach and throwing her hands wildly about her. She constantly appealed for cold water, and it was with difficulty that she was confined to her bed. The girl expired yesterday afternoon at 4-15 p. m., and from the symptoms medical opinion has come to the conclusion that the patient died from the effects of a dose of arsenic. The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased at the hospital this morning. The following is the deposition which was taken by the Magistrate from Ittabai yesterday:—She with difficulty said her name was Vittabai, the wife of one Sittaram. She was a Hindoo, aged nineteen years, and belonged to the goldsmith caste. On Sunday evening, at about 6 o'clock, she accompanied her husband to the house of a woman, named Cassee, who resides at Funnuswady. After sitting in Cassee's house for some time, and partaking of her meals she went to sleep. The woman Cassee gave her some tea to drink in a copper vessel. After she had drunk the tea, she felt pains in her stomach, which were followed by a fit of vomiting about half an hour after partaking of the tea. Her husband Sittaram also got tea in a separate vessel. This tea had been given to her husband by Cassee. On Sunday night, she was assaulted by her husband at about 10-30 p.m, who also struck her mother-in-law, Gunga, at her house in Dhobie Talao. Her husband was a resident of Tanna, where he conducted his business. As Sittaram wanted to go to Tanna he took her to the Victoria Terminus to catch the midnight train. As they missed the train she told Sitaram that she would go and stop with her sister Dwarkabai till that morning. To that her husband objected, and said they should go to Cassee's house. As she was not on friendly terms with Cassee, she therefore did not wish to go there. Before she went to live with Sittaram, Cassee was his mistress. Cassee was a widow. She did not see how the tea was made. She recognised Cassee. Her husband left Cassee's house after drinking the tea. He went away alone. After she left Cassee's house she felt sick. On leaving Cassee she went into another house, where she was attacked with vomiting and purging. She did not know what happened afterwards. She took no medicine herself before she came to the hospital. The tea which she took was her last food. She did not think she should die, but still had hopes of living.

From enquiries made last night by Superintendent Sweeney and Constable Nelmes it has transpired that Ittabai probably administered the dose of poison to herself. But this fact remains as yet to be proved. From the statements of the mother-in-law of Sittaram it would seem that Ittabai has resorted to this act in order to get her husband and the woman Cassee into trouble. Early yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, the deceased was seen leaving the house of Cassee along with her husband, who intended to catch the morning train for Thana, by a police sepoy who stopped them, and examined a bundle which they carried. She was then in good health. After leaving the house Ittabai appears to have quarrelled with her husband whom she left, and proceeded to her mother-in-law's house. She returned some time after in the latter's company, who abused Cassee for detaining the deceased all night in her dwelling. It was after this, as it would appear, that she was found in the state she was in, in the empty room of her sister. It now remains for the police to ascertain the time and place where Ittabai left her mother-in-law after the quarrel, and what then became of her. The deceased Ittabai is alleged to have attempted to take her life on a former occasion, whilst living at Lohar Chawl.

THE CLARKE ROAD MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday, at the morgue, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo lad, named Ragoonath Moroba, *alias* Ragia, who was found lying dead on the morning of the 26th ultimo at Clarke Road, Mahaluxumee.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ally Akbar Ally, the Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, appeared to conduct the enquiry.

The following further evidence was recorded:—

Gopinath Pandoorung said: I am a land proprietor and a money-lender, and live at Oorun. I know the three men, whose names are Pangia, Hoosein, and Pandoo. The two first are natives of Nawa Sayera, near Oorun, and Pandoo is a native of Oorun. I knew Ragia, who was Pandoo's nephew. I know that there was a dispute between Pandoo and Ragia about some land. The deceased Ragia, Janoo Maistry, and two or three other persons asked me to intercede with Pandoo to get the deceased his property. A *punch* of six persons, including myself, assembled to consider the case. This was in the month of *Shimga* last. We decided that Pandoo should pay the deceased Rs. 300. Pandoo only offered Rs. 100. The *punch* then advised Ragia to take his claim to a court of law, Ragia said he would go to law. Pandoo said: "If you survive then go to law, Ragia." Ragia and Janoo Maistry came to my house on three separate occasions on the same business. The *punch* was assembled at the time of their second visit. The gold necklace and paper memorandum now shown me (Exhibit J) were in my possession. I made them over to Inspector Rooshun Ali, at Oorun, on the 31st May last. The gold necklace belongs to Pandoo. The memorandum was written by me on the previous day. On the 30th May last, about 7 a.m., Pandoo came to my house alone, and showed me the gold necklace, part of Exhibit J, and asked me to advance him Rs. 50 on it. I told him I had not Rs. 50 with me then, but asked him to come back in two or three hours, when I would give him the money. I kept the necklace, and Pandoo went away. About 11 or 12 o'clock that forenoon Pandoo and Pangia came to my house, when I gave Pandoo Rs. 50, in the presence of Pangia. I wrote the memorandum, part of Exhibit J, in the presence of Pandoo. About 5 p.m. on the following day I was sent for at Pandoo's, and when I went there I found Inspector Greyhurst and Rooshun Ali there. Pandoo and Pangia, and other people, were also there. Inspector Rooshun Ali asked me to fetch the ornament that was pledged with me. I went home and brought the necklace and memorandum (Exhibit J), and made them over to Inspector Rooshun Ali. I have no other ornament pledged with me by Pandoo. I have previously advanced him money on land. Pandoo is my castefellow, and we are friends. We have never quarrelled.

After some further evidence the Coroner summed up the whole of the evidence that was adduced to the jury, who after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Ragoonath Moroba was caused by being strangled by a rope round the neck by Cassum Fakroodin *alias* Pangia and Mahomed Hoosein Ali Sahib, under such circumstances that the act of Cassum Fakroodin *alias* Pangia and Mahomed Hoosein Ali Sahib were culpable homicide amounting to murder, and that Pandoo Mankoo Thakore is guilty of abetment of culpable homicide amoun ting to the murder of Ragoonath Moroba."

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Friday before Mr. A. P. Handley, Anbinash Chunder Sen was re-arraigned on the charge of aiding and abetting his father Shama Churn Sen, late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in the recent frauds on the bank. Mr. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. G. C. Farr, appeared for the prosecuting bank; and Mr. Garth, instructed by Baboo Kallynath Mitter, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Apcar, before proceeding to call any witnesses, said that the attorney for the accused, in accordance with a suggestion from the Court, had given notice to the bank authorities to produce certain documents and books, a list of which was given. He wished to state that, so far as any of the documents wanted, did not disclose the state of accounts of other constituents, there was no objection to an inspection of them. Baboo Kallynath Mitter might go to Mr. Farr, and explain what was wanted to be seen, and then arrange about going to the bank and having an inspection of the books. It was a serious thing for the bank to disclose the accounts of other people, and this they were anxious to avoid.

Mr. Garth said all they wanted was to trace the notes, which the prosecution allege was not put in. His client says the money was paid in, and desired to trace the notes in the bank books, and to show it, they must have an inspection of them. They did not want to see the balance of any customers of the bank, and were perfectly willing that any of the bank's officers should be present at the inspection.

His Worship was of opinion that it was highly important for the defence to inspect the books.

It was arranged that Baboo Kallynath Mitter, with Mr. Farr, and any of the bank's officers, should have an inspection of the books.

The following further evidence was recorded:—

Debendro Nath Chatterjee, examined, said—I am a ledger-keeper in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. I have been employed there for the last eleven years. I have known the accused for the last five years. He had an account with the bank in the name of Sen Brothers and Co. There was a pass-book of Sen Brothers and Co. The writing in the pass-book of Rs. 50,000 on the debit side on the 31st of December, 1889, is mine. I copied the entry from the ledger. The writing just before the figure, *viz.*, "19,185," is mine. I got it from the ledger. The entries on the debit side of the pass-book from the 31st December, 1889, backward to the 16th November, are in my handwriting, except two or three entries scratched out. The entries prior to the 16th November are in the handwriting of Debendro Nath Mitter up to the second item of the 1st July. The heading in the beginning of the book, "Messrs. Sen Brothers and Co.," is in my handwriting. On the credit side, the entry of the 30th June, 1889, is in my handwriting. This (produced) is the ledger from which I made the entry on the debit side. There is an account of Sen Brothers and Co. in it, which is in my handwriting, excepting the balances and an entry of a cheque of Rs. 5,000 on the 31st of December, 1889. The entry on the 31st of December of Rs. 50,000 was from a cheque. This (exhibit B.) is the cheque.

Mr. Apcar tendered the book, and the entry, to which Mr. Garth objected. He thought the cheque itself was the best evidence, and the entry in the book did not make it better or stronger. The mere fact of the bank people doing something behind their backs had nothing to do with them. In fact, after three-quarters of an hour, the prosecution had absolutely proved nothing. What the man wrote was irrelevant.

After some further argument, his Worship held that it was admissible, and noted Mr. Garth's objection.

Mr. Apcar then tendered the entry in the pass-book of Rs. 50,000.

Witness continued—There was a new pass-book issued to Sen Brothers and Co. The ledger-keeper issues the pass-books. I was in charge of the ledger from N to S up to 1889. While I was in charge of the ledger from N to S, I used to receive this pass-book (shown) from time to time to write it up. The book, after the entries were made, would be given to the peon of Sen Brothers. I do not recollect who made the entry of the balance in the new pass-book issued to Sen Brothers. I have seen the accused very often in the bank in regard to his pass-book and account in the bank. I have seen him bring the pass-book, and ask us to write it up. This (shown) is not the only pass-book for 1889. There is another one, previous to this book, which commences from the 1st June. This pass-book was brought by the accused three or four days before the institution of this case to one of the Baboos of the bank in my presence. The Baboo's name is Birressur Paramanick, one of the ledger-keepers.

Mr. Apcar here tendered the pass-book, to which Mr. Garth objected, on the ground that an entry in the book could not be evidence against a customer, unless it could be shown that the customer had seen and approved of the entry. It was only a record kept by the bank, and it was not sufficient to tax the accused with having knowledge of the entry in the pass-book, and make it proof against him. There was nothing to show that the accused had received back the book, and Mr. Garth submitted that there was nothing to connect his client with the book. There was no evidence whatever that he saw the entry of Rs. 50,000, or had any knowledge of it.

His Worship held that the pass-book was admissible and noted the objection.

Witness continued.—This (produced) is the previous ledger-book of 1889. The debit entry of the 29th June, for one lakh of rupees, is in my handwriting. I made the entry from this cheque (exhibit K.) The credit entry of the 1st July is in my handwriting. The credit entries in this pass-book (shown) of the 1st of July are also in my handwriting. I made the entries in the pass-book from slips. These 3 slips (shown) are those I made the entries from in the ledger of the Rs. 1,56,000, Rs. 1,05,000, and Rs.46,000. The initials at the bottom of the slips are those of Shama Churn Sen. This pass-book (produced by the defence on notice) for 1890 was issued by Birressur Paramanick, also a ledger-keeper.

Taraprosunno Ghuttuck, examined, said—I am a clerk in the Chartered Bank. There is a register of cheque books issued to the constituents of the bank. This (produced) is one of the registers of the bank. In August, 1888, I kept this register. I know the signature in this application for a cheque book. It is that of Shama Churn Sen, late cashier of the bank. I issued a cheque-book, on this application to Shama Churn Sen. I have an entry of it in the register. On the 18th of August, 1888, the cheques I issued to Shama Churn Sen were from Nos. 198166 to 198190.

Cross-examination reserved.

At this stage, the case was again adjourned till Thursday next, the 19th instant.

THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

THE first regular performance of the Oberammergau Passion Play took place on Monday, May 26th, in the finest summer weather. All the seats were filled, and there were about a thousand English and Americans present. Not only are all the inns in Oberammergau full, but most of the lodgings in private houses are occupied, and many excursionists, fearing exorbitant charges in Oberammergau, have taken up their quarters in the neighbouring villages of Ettal and Unteramergau. The events of the day commenced with mass in the church at three o'clock in the morning; the performance began at eight, and ended shortly after six o'clock in the evening. Some of the tableaux of Scripture scenes were greatly admired: but the Christus of Joseph Mayer did not, it is said, equal expectations, and the extraneous matter introduced into the Gospel narrative did not always commend itself by its fitness. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—The play is practically in the same form as that of 1880. A chorus of twenty guardian spirits dressed in tunics of white, with over mantles in different colours, advance to the front of the curtain of the main stage from the wings. At the commencement of each act the Choragus speaks an exhortation, and the chorus sing an explanation of what is to follow. They move to the sides, still singing, and the curtain rising reveals a tableau taken from New Testament history. These tableaux are intended to prepare the way for the scenes in Christ's life which follow to illustrate them, and to show in some degree how prophecy was fulfilled. The first tableau showed Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise; the second represented the adoration of the cross; these were preparatory to Christ's entry into Jerusalem. There were twenty such scenes, so that the mere mention of them here is impossible. A few were exceedingly beautiful, the colouring exquisite, and the grouping graceful, as, for instance, those of the Israelities fed by manna, and Moses and the brazen serpent. Others were tiresome, especially when connected, as they often were, with long and by no means harmonious choruses. Both orchestra and vocalists are overworked, and they get terribly out of tune.

SENATOR JONES ON THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

THE New York papers just to hand contain criticisms of the recent speech by Senator Jones in introducing his Silver Bill. As already announced by telegraph, the speech was listened to with marked attention, and has undoubtedly made a deep impression on the American mind. It is extremely important that on this side of the Atlantic, the arguments of the advocates and opponents of the bill should be rightly understood, and from a long article on the subject in the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* we are enabled to gather the points which are really in debate between the opposing authorities in the United States. The *Chronicle* itself, the ablest of American financial and commercial journals, admits that no one is better qualified than Senator Jones to present the case for additional silver coinage. Now, the first point to be noticed is that Mr. Jones evidently lays stress on the fact that a silver dollar is as efficient a legal tender in the States as a gold dollar. The *Chronicle* argues against this that any other material stamped as legal tender with the authority of the Government would do equally well, so long, of course, as gold payments could be made whenever demanded, or, in other words so long as the particular legal tender was redeemable in gold at will. But the *Chronicle* cuts away the whole force and value of this argument and clearly admits that there is something more in a silver than in a leather or paper currency, when it declares that fully one-half of Mr. Jones's speech, devoted to the consideration of the advantages of bimetallism and a condemnation of silver demonetisation, was out of place, because "by far the larger portion of those who are averse to the increased use of silver under existing circumstances are earnest advocates of the joint use of the two metals as currency." Conservative people in the United States, we are told, "would to-day withdraw all opposition to any proposal looking towards remonetisation if it contained a provision making its operation here"—that is, in the Union—"dependent upon the joint action of the other commercial nations of the world." Nay, more, "they would most heartily unite in the present movement on the part of the United States alone if Mr. Jones or any of his followers would show that the course they propose to pursue would aid in attaining instead of endangering world-wide bimetallism." Paradoxical as it may appear, the very reason why the *Chronicle* objects to Mr. Jones's bimetallist arguments in support of the Silver Bill is the fact that "the body of our people are agreed that the joint position held during generations past by the two metals is the better, and that anything which tends to reproduce the former condition is desirable." These are well known to be the opinions of the *Chronicle* itself. The sole ground of objection to the bill, is the fear that it could not establish bimetallism, and that its effect will be to denude the Union of gold and force it back on the silver standard alone. In short, the *Chronicle* objects to the introduction of bimetallist arguments into the debate, because it does not consider the Silver Bill an effective measure for the re-establishment of bimetallism.

The debate in the United States is then reduced to the question whether the bill, if passed, will practically re-establish bimetallism. It is obvious that so long as the American Treasury has an adequate gold reserve for the payment of all demands in gold, the par value of all the American coined silver in the States will be maintained. Making allowance for the mere cost of carriage—which has of course to be allowed for in all international monetary exchanges, even on a gold basis,—the silver dollar will be worth its full face value even outside the Union (just as an English bank-note is worth at least this on the Continent, for instance) so long as it is as effective a means of payment in the States as a gold dollar. Moreover, if the American monthly purchases of silver so far deplete the outside silver market as to leave the supply of the metal inadequate for the demand except by the melting of American dollars, the price in the outside market will—assuming the demand to be effective—evidently be forced up to the par value of the silver dollar, or say about 58d. per ounce. The effect in this case would be clearly the same as the establishment of international bimetallism on the basis of the American dollar ratio between silver and gold—that is, 16 to 1,—and the ground of the *Chronicle's* objection to Senator Jones's bill would absolutely disappear; for the *Chronicle* itself declares that the objectors would "heartily unite" in a movement for this end by the United States alone if they could feel sure that it would be effective. The *Chronicle*, however, refers to the figures showing an increased output of silver from the American mines as an indication that silver will tend to accumulate rapidly. The inference clearly is that the outside market will not be so depleted of silver as to cause the price to rise to the American par. But the more the American silver output increases the less danger there will be of American gold being exported, for the less margin there will be between the output of the American mines and the quantity of silver to be purchased by the Treasury: and it is difficult to see how American gold could be drained away, except against importations of silver to supply this diminishing margin. The average American output of silver for the last three years has been 45,680,000 ounces per annum; the amount to be purchased under the bill is 54,000,000 ounces per annum. The margin for importations of silver is at present, therefore, only from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 dollars per annum. It would take many years for such an annual influx to exhaust the American gold reserves, to say nothing of the fact that America continues to produce gold from her own mines every year to the amount of four times this possible influx of silver from abroad.

Senator Jones, however, boldly faced the argument that gold would leave the States, and in endeavouring to look at the whole matter from the American standpoint we cannot give too much attention to his remarks on this point. After denying that anything of the kind would happen, he proceeded to indicate that, in his opinion, it would not be a very terrible result if the gold did go. "For every gold dollar that left," he said, "there would be a silver dollar in circulation." And he added, "If, however, gold is to be kept here only on condition that equality and justice are destroyed, who doubts that it should go?" Now, as the *Chronicle* points out, these remarks show that even the possibility of a siver baiss for the American currency, or in other words the practical establishment of the silver standard in America, raises no fears in the minds of the advocates of the bill. This being the case, it is worth while to consider for a moment the probable consequences of such an event. The liberation of gold for the use of the rest of the world and the absorption of silver for currency, could scarcely fail to lessen the divergence between the value of the two metals; in other words, to lower the value of gold and raise the value of silver. The question as to whether the United States ought to pay its foreign debts in gold or silver would certainly be raised. It would not be a very important question if the market value of the two metals happened to be about the American par price; but if silver were seriously depreciated in terms of gold there would no doubt be a strong fight in favour of paying only in silver, "the dollar of the fathers." If, however, it was decided that payment must be made in gold, then the United States would have to bear a "loss by exchange" similar to that which has been imposed on India. But America is redeeming its debts, and it is scarcely conceivable that such a drain of gold from the Union as that supposed could be effected without involving a large return of securities from this side the Atlantic, the shares and bonds being in fact sold for the gold, and perhaps all the more cheaply because of the doubt as to which metal the Union would ultimately elect to pay in. In that case the "loss by exchange" might in the end prove a very insignificant item. On the other hand, what would be the advantage to the export trade of the United States? The depreciation of the silver dollar in terms of gold would imply precisely the same so-called "bounty" on American exports that the depreciation of the rupee has given to Indian exports. It is not anywhere denied that the Indian export trade has been stimulated by the decline in the gold value of the rupee. With a depreciated silver standard the American exporters would have the same advantage; and as the country produces both gold and silver, and abounds in capital and developed resources, it would not have the disadvantages which have meanwhile handicapped India. It is not for us, however, to strike a balance between the gains and the losses which might follow the proposed legislation. The Americans themselves are very well able to do this. It is enough for us to look to the momentous consequences which would follow for the rest of the world.

THE entrance of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales into the House of Lords during the lifetime of his father is, says "Atlas," an event unique in English history, for the simple reason that the newly-created Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone is the only eldest son of a Prince of Wales, since Princes of Wales were, who has attained, much less passed by several years, his majority while his father was still Heir-Apparent to the Crown. Frederick, Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Prince of Wales—the Fred, who was "alive and is dead," and after that left "no more to be said"—came close to doing so. But George II. became king while his son was a minor.

MR. MALABARI AND THE COUNCILS BILL.

MR. MALABARI writing from Oxford to the *Times* says:—

Sir,—On my arrival from India recently I saw a letter in *The Times* of April 12 on "The proposed expansion of Indian Legislative Councils." I am so impressed with the writer's arguments, based on historical no less than on practical administrative grounds, that I venture to ask your indulgence for a few minutes while enumerating the advantages of the scheme discussed as they strike an Indian journalist of some standing. The first of these advantages is that your correspondent's scheme is a development in the right sense of the word—that is, that it proposes to develop an existing institution, to seek to extend its scope by a process of natural evolution, and to recognize an existing, rather a long-existent, practise as a "statutory right." How very important this advantage is will be seen at once by the student of political history. No statesman can be too careful in avoiding experiments which without a solid background of pre-existing material, must inevitably prove to be a delusion and a share. Secondly, the scheme under consideration appears to me to partake of the nature of the ancient (not the mediæval) *panchayat* system of India, which is a great recommendation in itself. Thirdly, it provides, or could be made to provide against the danger of race antagonism. Further, in its present or in a similar form, the scheme is likely to prove acceptable to the more enlightened of our native princes, whose practical acceptance of it, each in his own way, would be not only a comfort to himself and a satisfaction to his subjects, but perhaps an incentive to the British Government in India. We know of a few native princes who have already made a beginning in this direction, having fairly approached the limits of municipal self-government. Let these feel the confidence of proceeding along the right line of patriotic statesmanship, and they will make willingly for progress. Place a democratic programme before them suddenly, and they will be startled out of their semi-conscious patriotism. These are the principal advantages that occur to me in the course of a hasty perusal of your correspondent's letter, apart from the advantages he has himself set forth. Not the least important of them all is that his scheme may be presumed to have the approval generally of experienced and far-seeing politicians. There are one or two points on which I am unable to agree with him; but they are not very material, and I do not pretend to look at them with the eye of a practical administrator.

Now, I have always looked upon the Indian Congress as an outcome, as a practical development, of the policy pursued towards India by successive British statesmen. And being in itself a development, it naturally seeks the development of what has already been acquired in the way of political freedom. I never knew the leaders of the movement to be wedded to any particular methods of reform; on the contrary they always appeared to me to be content with enunciating broad principles. Herein lay their strength. Why and under what circumstances they have now departed from this wise resolve it is needless to explain here. Suffice it to say that, whatever its tactical value, the departure is fraught with mischief in so far as it ignores the distinction between representation and election, and proposes to govern all India with the help of a "single Chamber" four score strong. I thought it was one of the fundamental creeds of the Congress to ask for different methods of representation for different parts of the country. However, it will not do to look too closely into a tactical move of this kind. With all its shortcomings no responsible statesman can afford to despise a movement of this magnitude. Indeed, the Bill framed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, even in its present form, is a vindication of all that is moderate and reasonable in the liberalism of the Congress. So far the party occupies a vantage ground which it would be unfortunate to lose by precipitate action. Never was there more urgent need to avoid "the falsehood of extremes." The Congress holds in its ranks men whose lives serve as beacon lights for unselfish workers. To these I appeal, if it be necessary to appeal to them, to save us further misdirection and perhaps waste of national energy.

But while venturing to exercise a restraining influence on my own countrymen, I must also, in allegiance to the cause they represent, appeal to the enlightened good sense of England. There may be difficulties in the way of conceding much more than Lord Cross's Bill contemplates. But our difficulties are often our opportunities. The time has come, I submit to give to British India a substantial measure, of representative government. Lord Northbrook's amendment is a step in advance, although it is of little immediate use as affording a recognition of the elective principle. It certainly proposes to open the door—a fact that seems to have been lost sight of in India as also in England. This is the great merit of the amendment. But the question is, will the Government of India enter by the door which the amendment proposes to leave just a little open for them? If the Viceroy and the Secretary of State happen to be of the same mind, they might squeeze themselves in. I confess I am by no means sanguine.

An adequate concession at this juncture would not only close the mouth of agitation, but would free the Government of that dead weight of responsibility which is apt to paralyze their action not only in regard to the political and economic problems that beset them on all sides, but also in regard to the great sanitary and social problems which it is the duty as it is the privilege of England to solve for her Eastern possessions.

To those who have watched the administration of India closely it is clear that England has thrown her heart and her intellect into the work, so far at least as regards the laying down of principles and the deputation of the best available agents from time to time to carry out those principles. Nor is there a lack of conscience observable where a concrete case of hardship has been brought to light. Public opinion in England appears to me to be eager to redress wrong once that it is shown to be a wrong; and the opinion of the higher grades of officialism in India has decidedly changed for the better. Why, then, is the result so inadequate of all this beneficent activity? Mainly because the rulers are still far from being in touch with the people—that is, with their accredited representatives and interpreters. This is the one defect of the administration, manifesting itself in various forms, for which the British Government has to pay dearly. Is it not grievous for such a Government to have their good faith called in question, whilst being able at the best only to half utilize their glorious opportunities?

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, who had been on a visit to England for a fortnight, left London on Sunday (25th ult.), for Germany.

THE Russian Government has begun the construction of a line of railway from Vladikavkas to Tiflis. The Bobegoe-Psoff line, which is to connect the St. Petersburg-Warsaw and the St. Petersburg-Moscow lines, will be constructed shortly.

THE Indian Section of the Military Exhibition mainly consists of old weapons, armour, pictures, and prints. Among the most noteworthy articles are the following weapons:—A matchlock from Bhawulpore, handsomely inlaid with enamel and richly damascened; a collection of Sikh armour and weapons, including a handsomely embossed shield and a gilt-hilted sword embossed with figures; and an old Indian magazine gun and a flintlock musket, damascened and inlaid with cornelians. The models of Indian warriors and native Indian soldiers are also highly interesting. Among the prints and pictures, we would call attention to a couple of water-colours, one representing Skinner's Horse (now the 1st Bengal Cavalry) returning from a review in column of squadrons, while in front are numerous wild-looking sowars indulging in the Indian equivalent of an Arab fantasia; the other depicting a regimental durbar held by Colonel Skinner, with James Skinner, the adjutant, seated on his right, while in front are squatted twenty-nine native officers. Both the European and native officers are supposed to be portraits. An oil-painting of Major Stringer Lawrence, one of the fathers and founders of the native Indian army, and another of the same officer taken when he became general, also possess interest to those who have studied our Indian campaigns. A portrait in oils of Sir James Outram, by General A. G. Shortt, is very appropriately placed here, for Sir James is said to have been the very first person who founded a soldiers' institute.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

MR. STANLEY'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

WHAT appears to be a semi-official communique on the subject of the latest English Blue-Book on Egypt is published in the *North German Gazette*. The writer agrees with Sir Evelyn Baring that the continuance of the English army of occupation in Egypt is absolutely necessary, and adds: "The fact is that within the last four or five years the finances of Egypt have had a most extraordinary rise—Egyptian securities having reached and maintained a level hitherto unparalleled in their case on the European Exchanges. This is due to the administration of the country by the English, and primarily to Sir Evelyn Baring himself, who, with great diligence and ability, is devoting his financial talents to the bettering of Egyptian finances." The *Times* correspondent in Berlin says he has it from a sure source that General von Caprivi is quite at one with the Emperor in thinking that Germany ought to cultivate the most cordial relations with England and at a time when the two countries are in negotiation as to their several spheres of interest in Africa, it is perhaps, thinks the correspondent, not a mere coincidence that such a semi-official avowal should be made by the German Government with respect to Egypt. Indeed, the avowal may have been made in order to calm the irritation of certain English minds by showing that if Germany is exacting considerable sacrifices from England in one part of Africa, she is prepared to be complaisant, and even more than that, in another.

The Czar has recently repeated his declaration that he is resolved not to interfere by force of arms on any account in case of a Franco-German war. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, he will neither attack Germany himself nor enter into an alliance with France. This frank declaration, it may be hoped, will exercise a salutary influence on the heated imaginations of a certain section of Frenchmen who have been excited a new by M. Dreyfus's publication on the "Necessary War." It will probably also help to stop the attempts of some of the German papers to conjure up once more the spectre of a Franco-Russian alliance, in order to get the Army Bill passed.

GERMANY.

On Friday morning, 23rd ult., the Emperor returned from his prolonged visit to East Prussia, and held the annual spring review of the Guards. The weather was splendid, and the great military show was witnessed as usual by an immense concourse of spectators, which included a contingent of native warriors from German East Africa, carrying their spears and shields.

The German Emperor reviewed the garrison at Potsdam at their annual parade on Saturday, 24th ult. At the banquet in the evening, to which the British Ambassador and his staff had been invited, the Emperor took occasion to note that it was the birthday of Queen Victoria, whose health he proposed with all honour.

An accident of an alarming nature, and one which might have had most serious consequences, happened to the Emperor on Sunday, 25th ult., at Potsdam. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen and his coachman, left the New Palace in the afternoon in a four-wheeled dogcart. Just after leaving the palace, at the corner of the Jager Allee and the Marien Strasse, the Emperor, who was himself driving, turned the horses sharply to one side to avoid a large stone. The carriage struck the opposite kerbstone with considerable violence, and he lost his seat and was thrown to the ground. Some soldiers from the neighbouring barracks at once ran to his assistance, when it was found that, except a sprain to the right foot, his Majesty had happily sustained no injury. The latest details which have come to hand regarding the accident all go to prove that his Majesty has escaped almost uninjured. The *Times* correspondent learns from a thoroughly trustworthy source that the injury to the foot consists in a very slight sprain, which a few days' rest will cause entirely to disappear. The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, who sustained rather a severe cut on the head, has fortunately experienced no after-effects from the accident.

The Emperor has addressed the following telegram to Field-Marshal Count Moltke with regard to his recent speech on the new Military Bill:—"I cannot refrain from expressing to you my warmest thanks for the manner in which, in your recent speech in the Reichstag, you took up the cause of my army, again proving that you are always ready to seek your highest honour in the service of the fatherland, which already owes you so much. I congratulate you on the recognition which has been accorded you even beyond the limits of the German Empire.—Your grateful King, WILLIAM."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* sends a lengthy account of an interview she has had with M. Jules Ferry. After we had dealt with the book on Tonquin (writes the correspondent), M. Ferry told me that he had been called the murderer of M. Paul Bert. Nevertheless, the first thing Madame Paul Bert said to him on reaching Paris was, "I do not blame you a bit. Neither I, nor any of our young people, was ill an hour. My husband killed himself by overwork. He was always saying, 'there can be no health for me but in prestige.'" His constitution was broken down, added M. Ferry, because he was always making medical experiments upon himself. We came back to "the inevitable rivalry" of Great Britain and France. I asked if the word "inevitable" were not a little strong. "Well," he said, "the rivalry, however it may eventuate, has been up to the present hour strenuous and incessant." He had nothing personally to say against the English, who always judged him fairly. But his Tonquin policy had roused the animosity of the Manchester and other Chambers of Commerce. They knew too well when they attacked it that the way to Yunnan was not by the railway planned by Colquhoun and Campbell, but up the Red River. If France had not cut in there, England would have seized upon it. When it was appropriated she hastened to lay hold on the Shan country, which is all mountainous. Colquhoun was closely watched by French agents. There were piles of reports at the Consular Department about his explorations, his scheme, and what business men in England trading with the Far East thought of it. They were very eager; Lord Granville was not. I observed that the Red River was broken with cataracts. True. Nevertheless, it is being actually navigated by steamers of light draft up to the Great Cataract (Grande Rapide), and thence by junks up to the Sinkay Cataract. To such a degree has the Red River been utilised by the Chinese, as to be now their favourite way to their great cities on the coast. By taking it instead of the Blue or Yellow River, when they wanted to go to Canton or Shanghai, they gained time and avoided a multitude of inland custom-houses, each of which would exact tolls on them and their goods. A railway is soon to be made along the Red River. Its creation will not be a matter of difficulty. I asked where the capital to make it was to come from. From the English banks at Hong Kong, the Stock Exchange of the Far East. Capitalists there believed that France now holds Tonquin fast, and are ready to lend any amount of money on mining and other concessions. They have lent great sums to work the Tonquin and Annam gold mines which were conceded by M. Flourens and M. de Freycinet under, M. Ferry said, perfectly honest conditions. The coal beds along the coasts of Annam and of Tonquin were inconceivably rich, and however actively worked were good for a couple of thousand years, according to geological experts. Pala's Mine was an old one, but the poor coal only had been worked off by the Annamites. After speaking in a tone of quiet conviction about the agricultural richness of the Tonquin mountains, M. Ferry spoke of the cheapness of labour as being favourable to European enterprise. Between it and good credit at Hong Kong, Tonquin ere long would be a mainstay of France. There were now under France in the Far East 20,000,000 of docile, patient people with skilful hands. Already Tonquin was affording a valuable outlet to French textiles, those of every other country being excluded.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the petition of the share and bond holders of the Panama Canal Company has been referred by the Parliamentary Commission to the Minister of Justice. The reporter of the Commission admits the right of the petitioners to an accurate statement of the expenditure of the funds, inasmuch as, although they had subscribed fourteen hundred millions of francs for the completion of only a portion of the work, they had been promised, at the beginning of the enterprise, that the whole should be finished for six hundred millions.

THE BALKANS.

The charges affecting internal sedition were disposed of by the court sitting at Sofia on Thursday, 29th ult. On Saturday, 24th ult., the reading of the documents seized in connection with the case was commenced. Captain Kolobkoff declared that inasmuch as it would be well neither for the Bulgarian Government nor for anyone that he should give his reply publicly, he had prepared it in writing, and desired that it might be accepted in that form. The letters which attracted most attention were those exchanged between M. Jacobson, the Dragoman of the Russian Embassy at Bucharest, and Captain Kolobkoff. They referred principally to the question of the supply of Berdan rifles and the liberation of M. Georghieff, who had gone to Macedonia, where he was arrested by the Turkish authorities. Major Panitza explained that M. Georghieff went to Macedonia with the knowledge of, and on the recommendation of, the Bulgarian Government. He further stated that he introduced M. Georghieff to M. Stambouloff, and after the former's arrest the Bulgarian Premier informed him (Major Panitza) that it did not suit the Bulgarian Government to interfere in the matter of M. Georghieff's release, but authorised him to endeavour to effect his liberation through the intermediary of the Russian agency. He had therefore selected Captain Kolobkoff to assist him in the negotiations.

In one of the letters M. Jacobson expresses the opinion that Major Panitza does not inspire confidence at the Russian Legation, his conduct during the mission of General Kaulbars not having been forgotten. The letter adds that if Major Panitza wishes to gain the favour of the Russian Legation he must prove his sincerity by deeds and not by words.

Upon some words, to the effect that Russia ought not to be mentioned, a discussion arose with the Public Prosecutor on the question whether Captain Kolobkoff was a Russian Plenipotentiary, but as this contention was not proved, the matter was allowed to drop.

On Monday, 26th ult., a letter was read from Major Panitza to Captain Kolobkoff in which, among other things, the Major refused to continue to exert himself in regard to the arrest of M. Georghieff in Macedonia, on the ground that politicians in Bulgaria did not concern themselves about the affair, and left Georghieff to suffer, and because the *Svoboda* was also hostile to the cause. Major Panitza threatened to have revenge for the wrongs inflicted on M. Georghieff, and asked Captain Kolobkoff not to write to him "absurdities, since we are not in the United States of America or Switzerland." He was leading a retired life, and his exertions were entirely on account of Macedonia. The Government at first had assisted him with money, but had afterwards ceased to help him. Major Panitza here observed that such a letter ought not to have been made public.

The Public Prosecutor admitted that the police had not made their examination of Major Panitza's house in a regular manner. Major Panitza said that M. Stambouloff himself had made the examination, whereupon the Public Prosecutor answered that M. Stambouloff had not signed the memorandum, and could not, therefore, be regarded as having been present. The Major then declared that the police who signed the document were not all present, but that M. Stambouloff and M. Slavkoff, the president of the Sobranje, were present. The judges, however, refused to summon the police before the Court. The Public Prosecutor then asked that the members of the Commission of Inquiry should be called on to give evidence. The Judges ultimately decided that the members of the Commission should be summoned, refusing, however, Major Panitza's request that the police commissioners should also be called.

On the resumption of the sitting on Monday, 26th ult., Major Panitza stated that before the Public Prosecutor and the counsel addressed the Court he wished to remind the judges that not a single one of the other accused was an associate of his, that none of them knew anything of the conspiracy, and that not one of the real conspirators was among their number. The evidence against the accused, he declared, rested merely on the statements of M. Matheef, one of their number.

The Public Prosecutor then began his address, and, after an historical sketch of the various great nations, he described the progress made by Bulgaria until Aug. 21, 1886, when Prince Alexander was deposed. Major Markoff concluded his address for the prosecution at eleven o'clock on Tuesday. He did not contend that there had been a design to assassinate either Prince Ferdinand or anyone else, or that the Czar or M. Hitrovo were aware of the plot, since no document existed to prove this point. The grounds on which he demanded the death sentence in the case of Major Panitza, Captain Arnaudoff, and Lieutenant Rizoff, were that the Major prepared the revolution, while the other two officers were with him on the night of Jan. 11, when he proceeded to the houses of Dr. Mirkoff and Colonel Kissoff, in order to win them over to the plot. The Public Prosecutor accordingly cited Articles 49, 55, 121, and 77 of the Ottoman Penal Code, prescribing capital punishment for attempts to bring about a revolution.

On the conclusion of the Public Prosecutor's address, the case for the defence was opened. Captain Beroff, one of Major Panitza's counsel, recounted the patriotic actions of the accused, and, after referring to his reputation as a brave officer, described the case as altogether a ridiculous affair. He also combatted the reference made by the Public Prosecutor to the articles of the Penal Code, as being only applicable to circumstances which did not exist in the case of his client. M. Vultcheff refuted the charges made against Major Panitza by the Public Prosecutor, especially the latter's observation that military men should not take part in political movements, recalling in this connection that in the coup d'etat at Philippopolis on Sept. 18, 1885, the military made common cause with the civilians, and that even two judges had joined the movement. He also maintained the illegality of Major Panitza's arrest on the ground that it was not authorised by the Military High Court of Cassation. He characterised the letters seized as not worth refuting, and, after referring to Major Panitza as a patriot, declared, in conclusion, that not one single argument had been adduced to prove that the Major had authorised the correspondence between M. Jacobson and Captain Kolobkoff. After a speech lasting four hours, he made an allusion to the Roumanian Popesco, pointing out that the latter was a revolutionist fourteen years ago, but now enjoyed the King's confidence. M. Vultcheff was ordered by the President to cease speaking. As he refused compliance, and continued his address, the President ordered him to withdraw, and M. Vultcheff then left the court.

The Court of Appeal has ordered that the Civil Tribunal shall consider the competence of the court-martial, and until that question has been decided the sentence will rest in abeyance.

On May 29 the accused made their final statements. Major Panitza declared that he had devoted his whole life to the welfare of Bulgaria, and would welcome death, even an ignominious death, had he conspired with a foreign State against his country. Captain Kolobkoff was proceeding to refer to the European Press, when he was called to order by the President, but, continuing, he was ordered to resume his seat. Captain Kolobkoff thereupon called the attention of the Secretary of the German Consulate to the matter, and was recommended by that personage to sit down.

After deliberating for sixteen hours, the Panitza court-martial delivered judgment at 2 o'clock this morning. Major Panitza was sentenced to be shot for having conspired against the lives of Prince Ferdinand and the Ministers, and for having planned, with foreign aid, the overthrow of the existing Government. He was, however, recommended to mercy. Captain Kalobkoff was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, Lieutenant Rizoff and M. Arnaudoff to six years' each, and the officers Tateff, Tchandaroff, Molloff, and Kessimoff to three years' imprisonment. M. Stefanof was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, from which are to be deducted the two and a half months' custody which he has already undergone since his arrest. M. Rizoff, the journalist, and M. M. Ablansky, Nojaroff, Stamenoff, Matheeff, Panteley, and Kissimof were acquitted.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of this company was held on May 28 at the offices, Finsbury-square. Major-General J. S. Trevor, R. E., C. S. I. (chairman), stated that in the past year they had made additions to the length of the line to the extent of 279 miles. The mean mileage earnings had fallen from Rs. 85 to Rs. 84, and they had also had many heavy expenses for renewals of sleepers and for maintenance of new road, and he (the chairman) feared that the net results of the present year would, consequent on further renewals of sleepers, be worse than in 1889. In 1891 he believed these heavy charges would have to a great measure disappeared, and as the traffic would have developed over the new section, he looked forward to next year with considerable hope. What was weighing the company down at present was the heavy maintenance charges, which were tremendous when compared with the gross earnings. He further referred to other works in progress. The report was adopted.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the above company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday (May 29), Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Dickens presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the net earnings for the half-year amounted to about £25,022. This, with sundry receipts and balance brought forward, gave a total of £28,721 to be dealt with. The directors recommended a dividend of £1 6s. 8d. for the half-year, free of Indian, but subject to English income-tax. After the payment of this there would remain £351 to be carried forward. He hoped that at their meeting next November they would be enabled to pay a dividend of £2 5s., the same as last year. Col. E. L. Marryat, the secretary, gave a highly satisfactory account of his visit to the company's property, and the report, seconded by Mr. D. T. Robertson, was unanimously adopted.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emol lient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN GUARDIANSHIP ASSOCIATION.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has written a lengthy letter to the *Times* to draw public attention in the colonies, India, and this country to the Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association, recently formed with the object of providing a system of quasi-guardianship for English children whose parents are obliged to reside in India and other distant territories of the empire. Sir William Muir (formerly Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and more recently a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and now Principal of the Edinburgh University) is chairman of the council, which includes a number of well-known officers. Lieut.-Gen. R. M. Macdonald (late Director of Public Instruction for Madras) is hon. secretary, and the association possesses, in addition to the influential support referred to, the valuable co-operation of the head masters of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, Marlborough, Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Haileybury, Clifton, and Wellington, as well as of Miss Beale, the eminent principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College, and Miss Buss, the distinguished head-mistress of the North London Collegate School for Girls. The association is intended only for English children, girls as well as boys, and it bears nothing of an eleemosynary character, the work being wisely intended to be strictly self-supporting. Except under special circumstances the committee do not receive wards above fifteen years of age, but this rule does not prevent their retaining those who pass this age whilst under their care. Only such families or schools are selected as are well known to the committee, and valuable data have already been collected from the experience gained in the case of numerous wards who have been entrusted to the superintendent's care. Detailed statements of accounts and particulars of the ward's health, conduct, and progress are sent to the parents at the end of each term. Reports from schools, &c., are sent to the hon. secretary (unless it is otherwise desired), and by him forwarded to parents. The cost of the advantages offered by the association is so moderate as to place them well within the reach of the official and other classes of English people in distant parts of the empire for whom they are intended. The main conditions on which the association insists are—the undertaking in writing of some one, to be approved by the committee and resident in the United Kingdom, to receive the ward on the termination of the guardianship of the association, or, failing this, the deposit of £75 to meet return expenses; yearly or half-yearly prepayments of the annual sum agreed upon are strictly required, the dates of payment being Jan. 1 and July 1, and the right on the part of the association to terminate the guardianship at any time. Especially worthy of attention is the important influence which this public work may have on that great evil of Anglo-Indian life which compels husband and wife to separate that the children may be looked after at home. No one with any knowledge of the conditions of English family life in India and tropical countries, will question the number and magnitude of the mischievous consequences resulting from this deplorable necessity, and any endeavour to lessen it is, Sir George ventures to say, entitled to the heartiest support of all those who have the wellfare of our colonial and Indian Empire at heart. The temporary office of the Colonial and Indian Guardianship Association is 52, Stanhope-gardens, South Kensington. Full particulars will be supplied on application to the hon secretary.

THE POWERS AND AFRICA.

THE *Times* correspondent at Berlin, in mentioning a long conversation of three quarters of an hour which the Emperor had with Sir E. Malet at Saturday's dinner, 24th ult., observes that its probable topic was the settlement of the African questions now pending, which he thinks "will demand a much greater exercise of mutual forbearance and concession than was at first supposed."

The Emperor has given £1,000 to the Berlin Protestant Missionary Society for German East Africa as a contribution towards the erection of a new hospital at Zanzibar.

Herr Peters' companion, Herr Oscar Borchet, who fell seriously ill on the way back from Mount Kenia, in British East Africa, has arrived in Berlin in much improved health.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times* writes from Cairo, on the 12th ult., with regard to the statement of the German papers that Emin Pasha is a martyr to Mr. Stanley's ambition and envy, while Dr. Parke's account of Emin's imminent blindness is merely a farce or a lie, invented to disparage the Pasha's usefulness for the German expedition. The correspondent, accordingly, took the opinion of Captain Casati, who had been the companion of Emin, Stanley, and Parke for a long time. He contradicted Reuter's statement of his engagement in the German service. It had been offered to him and refused. "I feel the necessity of returning to Italy, where I wish to see my brothers and relations whom I left there ten years ago. Ten years of the interior of Africa are quite enough for a man. I shall see whether my own Government will give me some mission—if not, it will be still time to accept Wismann's offer. The Germans are certainly not serious when they assert that Stanley slanders Emin in order to increase his own glory. Stanley does not need it. I am quite sure that Stanley only told the truth, and Emin himself would hardly be able to contradict him seriously. Dr. Parke is a man quite unable to tell an untruth. He took as much care of Emin, after his unlucky accident at Bagamoyo, as if the Pasha was his own brother. Why should he now tell stories unfavourable to him? When I left Emin I saw with my own eyes incipient cataract, which must end in complete blindness in a comparatively short time." Comparing Emin's character with Stanley's, Capt. Casati said:—"Stanley is the most perfect type of explorer. Men like him are very great exceptions. A century has scarcely one such specimen. Emin is a scholar, only by accident a soldier; he is rather a dreamer than a practical man; his highest interests are his collections. Where Stanley commands and is obeyed immediately, Emin tries to persuade and does not always succeed. For Stanley the word 'hesitation' does not exist; his never-failing insight finds always the fit time and means, as if by instinct Emin's heart is too soft; he is loved by all his subjects; but in the interior of Africa soft hearts are not by any means the most practical ones: experience has shown it!"

News has been received in Lisbon of the suicide of Senhor Silva Porto, Captain-Major of Bihe, in consequence of the insubordination of the natives and of the hostility of the Chiefs of Bihe and Bailundo towards an expedition under the command of an artillery officer named Couceiro, which was going to Barotse, but was compelled to return to Caconda. It would appear that the Government anticipated disturbances. An official telegram from the Governor of Mozambique confirms the report of the massacre of the Valladim expedition. Tuesday's *Diaro do Governo* publishes a decree appointing Senhor Mariano Carvalho a Royal Commissioner to study the administrative and economic organisation of the provinces of Angola and Mozambique, and especially everything relating to agriculture and commerce there. Many people of note desire to accompany him to Africa.

The Portuguese Government has not yet decided what Power shall act as arbitrator in the matter of the Delagoa Bay Railway claims, but it is expected that an understanding will soon be come to on the subject.

AMONG the crowd who have gathered in various sumptuous houses to meet Stanley, says a London correspondent, has come with great regularity a tall, white-haired gentleman with beetling snow-white eyebrows, and with the broad red ribbon of the Bath showing under the folds of his waistcoat. A grey-haired lady brings him in, and never leaves his side, piloting him through the crowd, and gently leading him to some comparatively quite couch, where they sit together, and she tells him who is there of the many people he knows. The feeble old man with tottering steps and blinded eyes, so pathetically dependent on the care of a woman, was once known as Robert Lowe, the fiercest swordsman in the political fray. It is the merest wreck, whether of mind or body, that survives.

PRINCE NICHOLAS of Montenegro, who was eulogised by the Czar last year as "the only true friend of Russia," has (*The World* says) fallen into disgrace at St. Petersburg; and it is now extremely probable that the projected marriage between his daughter, Princess Helene, and the Czarewitch will not take place.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is 4d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. CHILDERS ON INDIA.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., delivered an address on India to the members of the South Morningside Liberal Club, Edinburgh, on May 28. In the course of his remarks Mr. Childers said that it had long been his wish to learn what could be gained during a short visit to India, and he was particularly anxious to know about the native states over which the Queen was suzerain. He gave an interesting account of his journey through India, with details of his visits to the principal cities. With reference to caste, he said it was impossible for a casual traveller to form a conjecture as to its real character. India was by far the greatest problem before the people of Britain at the present time. It was the largest of our possessions, and it contained more complicated questions for solution than all our other possessions put together. It was enough to remember that we, with thirty-five millions of people, were responsible for the good government and the happiness, safety, and prosperity of 250 millions of people. We might be proud of what we had done. We had corrected many mistakes, but we must go on with our progress. We were governing a people of whom not one-hundredth part belonged to our religion, and whose whole social condition was opposite to our own. We were governing these people with a very small military force, and we must bear in mind that it was necessary for their good government that we should gain and retain their sympathies. Nothing had impressed him more in India than the importance of securing not only the obedience and subjection, but the sympathy of the Indian people. India contained many different peoples, and these were not bound by common bonds of sympathy and religion. Separate parts of the country required separate laws and distinct systems of administration. There was not, properly speaking, an Indian people, but there were Indian peoples. These were under our control, and we were responsible for their happiness. The great object we should have in view was to secure what we had at present only in a limited degree—the sympathies of the people—and it was by cultivating that feeling of sympathy that we should still more attach India to ourselves and continue our possession of that great ornament to the British Crown. As a Liberal, he was for progress in the government of India, but careful and cautious progress. We must not in any way weaken our absolute and undivided responsibility in connection with India.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 23.

Royal Artillery.

THE promotion of Lieut-Genl and Hon Gen H P Yates, CB, to be Col-Com, is dated April 12, 1890, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of April 29, 1890.

The following officers to be Lieut-Cols:—Maj H Pipon, vice F S Le Grice, placed on half-pay; Maj St A Molesworth, vice W S Herbert (late Madras), placed on the Indian Supernumerary List; Maj and Brevet-Col J F Maurice, vice W F M Hutchinson, placed upon half-pay; Lieut-Col G H Marshall, from half-pay, vice H Latham (late Bengal), placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List.

The undermentioned Capts to be Majs:—E Vaughan Hughes, vice H Pipon, promoted; C F Hadden, from the Seconded List, vice A A Saunders, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; W D B Fenton, vice A J Pearson, promoted, Lt Col on half pay; J M S Brunker, vice St A Molesworth, promoted; J C Shirres, from the Seconded List vice Brevet-Col J F Maurice, promoted.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—J W Ormiston, vice F E Cuthbertson, deceased; G M Yunge-Bateman, vice E Vaughan-Hughes, promoted; W K M Leod, vice W D B Fenton, promoted; A M Balfour, vice J M S Brunker, promoted; F B Johnstone, vice W J Hicks, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Maj F Waldron, April 1, 1890; Maj G W R Howard-Vyse, April 1, 1890; Maj R A Rigg, April 2, 1890; Maj E U Blackett, April 5, 1890; Capt W G Terry, April 1; 1890; Capt J Hanwell, April 1, 1890; Capt J F Cadel, April 1, 1890; Capt J B H Askwith, April 2, 1890; Capt M B Bicknel, April 2, 1890; Capt P H M Dorehill, April 5, 1890; Capt A G Johnson, April 12, 1890, and Capt W D Burrard, April 12, 1890.

Qmstr and Hon Capt E Hambly has been placed on retired pay.

The Colonelcy of the Leinster Regiment, vacant by the death of Sir A Hamilton-Gordon, will be filled from the Unattached List. There are five General officers who have served in the regiment:—General E W Donovan, 1864-65; Lieutenant-Generals H Rowlands, VC, CB, 1860-61, and J H Robertson, 1858-60; and Major-Generals Hon. C J Addington, 1871-77, and H Cook, 1858-86. All these did duty with the 100th. The 109th is unrepresented on either the Active or the Retired List.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Colonel C J Burnett, Royal Irish Rifles, as Assistant-Adjutant-General in charge of the Quartermaster General's Branch at Aldershot; and of the selection of Colonel W Salmond, RE, to be Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District from July 2, in place of Colonel Athorpe, who then vacates that appointment.

Colonel C H Sprague, RA, has been appointed to the command of the First Division Field Artillery at Woolwich.

Colonel E H Holley, RA, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Sheffield.

Colonel W. W. Murdoch, R. A., has been selected to command the military camp at Okehampton this year.

Lieut-Colonel E. Wardroper has been selected for the command of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

Major H. H. Stuart has been selected for the command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, vice Colonel Burnett, appointed on the Staff at Aldershot.

Major E. Hay, R. A., has been appointed a member of the Dress and Equipment Committee at Aldershot.

Lieut. Kenney Herbert, Northamptonshire Regiment, has been appointed as instructor in military topography at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Chaplain-General to the Forces has selected the Rev. Mr. Murphy, chaplain to the forces at Aldershot to succeed the Rev. J. Y. Barton as principal chaplain at Portsmouth.

Experiments are being made with a gun at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, which will supersede the old method of "spiking the guns" to prevent their being utilised by an enemy. Instead of driving a steel spike into the touch-hole of the gun, the new weapon is constructed in two parts. Should the battery be attacked and the guns be in danger, all that has to be done is to remove a bolt, put in a charge of powder, and the breech of the gun is blown away from the muzzle. The value of the invention consists in the fact that by taking away the bolt in question the enemy is unable to make any further use of the gun.

The following is a list of officers who have held the rank of Field-Marshal in our Army since January, 1855:—

H R H Prince Consort, KG, KT, KB	Feb	8, 1840
Rt Hon Lord F J H Raglan, GCB	Nov	5, 1854
S, Viscount Combermere, GCB, GCH	Oct	2, 1855
J, Earl of Stofford, GCB	Oct	2, 1855
H, Viscount Hardinge, GCB	Oct	2, 1855
J, Lord Seaton, GCB, GCMG	April	1, 1860
C, Lord Clyde, GCB, GCSI	Nov	9, 1862
Rt Hon Sir E Blakeney, GCB, GCH	Nov	9, 1862
H, Viscount Gough, KP, GCB	Nov	9, 1862
H R H. G W F C Duke of Cambridge, K G	Nov	9, 1862
Sir Alex Woodford, GCB, GCMG	Jan	1, 1868
Sir W M Gomm, GCB	Jan	1, 1868
Sir H D Ross, GCB, RA	Jan	1, 1868
Sir J F Burgoyne, Bart, GCB, RE	Jan	1, 1868
Sir G Pollock, GCB, GCSI, RA	May	24, 1870
Sir J F FitzGerald, GCB	May	29, 1875
G, Marquis of Tweeddale, KT, GCB	May	29, 1875
H R H Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, KG	May	29, 1875
Sir W Rowan, GCB	June	2, 1877
Sir C Yorke, GCB	June	2, 1877
H, Lord Strathnairn, GCB, GCSI	June	2, 1877
R C, Lord Napier of Magdala, GCB, GCSI, RE	Jan	1, 1883
Sir P Grant, GCB, GCMG	June	24, 1883
Sir R Dacres, GCB, RA	March	27, 1886
Right Hon Sir J Michel, GCB	March	27, 1886
Lord W Paulet, GCB	July	10, 1886
G C, Earl of Lucan, GCB	June	21, 1887
Sir J L A Simmons, GCB, GCMG, R E	May	21, 1890
Sir F P Haines, GCB, GCSI	May	21, 1890

THE Empress Eugenie has ordered a valuable locket of oxidised silver, which is to enclose a lock of her hair, and, besides bearing the Montijo arms in enamel, will be richly decorated with rubies, emeralds, and turquoises. The Empress intends to present the jewel as a souvenir to the Empress Frederick.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHRISTOPHER TEESDALE senior Equerry to the Prince of Wales, has been appointed Master of the Ceremonies to the Queen in the place of General Sir Francis Seymour, who has resigned, in consequence of the state of his health. The duties are connected entirely with the reception and presentation of members of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From May 23 to May 29.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

A G Chuckerbutty (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street
G B Prussia, India, 55, Parliament-street
E D Pechell, India, 55, Parliament-street
T D Beighton, India, 55, Parliament-street
T Benson (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
J C Arbuthnott (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
J E N Boydell, India, 45, Pall-mall
J S Mackintosh (Cov), 45, Pall-mall
W S Davis, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street
W G Clague, India, 46, Sandford-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire
P Wilson, India, care of Mr W Boyle, Brisco, Carlisle
W H M Gun (Cov), India, care of J Bruce Gillon, Esq, 88, Bishopsgate-street
F C Gates (Cov), India, Southend House, Croydon

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surgeon H St C Carruthurs, Madras, 4 months, M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

W B Christie, India.
M S Fowler, India.

R Rust, India, Holly Cottage, Cromer
F J Marsden, India, Colne House, East Colne, Essex
J M Lane, India, National Bank of India, 39 A, Threadneedle-street.EC
G E Manson, Madras, 55, Parliament-street
Col F Kilgour, Madras, 55, Parliament-street
F F M Cautley (Cov), Madras, 55, Parliament-street
S H Wynne (Cov), Madras 45, Pall-mall
L Moore (Cov), Madras, 1, Minster-worth-villas, Cheltenham
A H T Martindale (Cov), Madras, Hutton John, Penrith
W T Morison (Cov), Bombay, 55, Parliament-street
T S Hamilton (Cov), Bombay, 55, Parliament-street
E C Whitworth (Cov) Bombay, East India United Service Club, St. James's.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

C Somers-Smith, Madras, 3 months, M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

T H Stewart (Cov), Bombay.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Lieutenant E H Cole, Bengal SC, 2 months, PA.
Capt W Cook, Bengal SC, 23 days, PA.
Surgeon-Major T Mayne, Madras, 5 weeks, UPA.
Lieutenant-Colonel J Willoughby, Bengal SC, 4 months, PA.
Colonel G C Jackson, Bengal, leave till December 1, 1890, PA.
Capt E H Rodwell, Bengal SC, leave till November 14, 1890, PA.
Major S R Rawlinson, D S O, Madras SC, 3 months PA.
Surgeon H M Brabazon, Bengal, 30 days, PA.
Col J Hay, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC.
Capt H W E Georges, Mad SC, 8 days, PA.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut A G Medley, Bengal SC
Major A De V Alexander, Bengal S C
Lieut G F Rowcroft, Bengal S C
Major H N M'Rae, Bengal S C
Col W F Battleman, Bengal Inf.
Surgeon F P Maynard, Bengal
Colonel R M B Thomas, Bengal S C
Captain R C S Macausland, Bengal S C
Lieutenant A C Williams, Bengal S C
Lieut-Col H Wylie, CSI, Bengal Inf.
Lieut E Grey, Bengal SC
Major H M E Brunker, Bengal, Sco Rifles
Second Lieut A S R Annesley, Bengal SC
Col A J D Hawes, DSO, Bengal S C
Surg-Major M D Moriarty, Bengal
Col C H Grace, Madras S C
Col J G McRae, Bombay S C
Capt W Quentin, Bombay S C
Lieut-Col J T Carruthers, Bombay S C
Maj-Gen A G F Hogg, Bombay S C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Brigade-Surg A N Hojel, Bombay
Capt E C N Lushington, Mad S C
Surg J G Jordan, Bengal
Surg H N Brabazon, Bengal

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE lists in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos were published on Wednesday (28th ult.)

The following students have so acquitted themselves in Part I. of the examination as to deserve mathematical honours:—

Alexander, St. John's.
Aris, King's.
Bennett, St. John's.
Bennett, Queen's.
Boyd, Clare.
Bozman, Trinity.
Brand, Pembroke.
Briggs, Jesus.
Burgess, Jesus.
Cassell, St. John's.
Cayley, H., Trinity.
Chapman, St. John's.
Clark, G. M. Peterhouse.
Clarke, T. B. A. Trinity.
Coltman, Trinity.
Colville, H. Selwyn.
Compton, Emmanuel.
Crawford, King's.
Crosthwaite, R. Pembroke.
Cuthbertson, St. John's.
Dana, Pembroke.
Denmead, Emmanuel.
Dennis, Sidney.
Dobbs, St. John's.
Dodgson, Trinity.
Edwards, Pembroke.
Ellis, F. H. B., Trinity.
Fenwick, H. Cavendish.
Finn, St. John's.
Fison, Clare.
Francis, Christ's.
Freemantle, Trinity.
Fullager, Caius.
Gardner, C. J. Christ's.
Garner-Richards, St John's.
Giles, Peterhouse.
Goodchild, Caius.
Gorham, Peterhouse.
Gosling, L. F., Trinity.
Grange, Jesus.
Greenhalgh, Clare.
Harkishen Lal, Trinity.
Haygarth, Queen's.
Hitchins, Corpus.
House, St. John's.
Hudson, Sidney.
Humerothery, Trinity.
Hurst, Trinity.
Hutchings, H., Selwyn.
Johnston, Pembroke,
Jones, E. M., Down.
King, Hall, Pembroke.
Kitson, Corpus.
Laidlay, Trinity, Hall.
Langdon, Corpus.
Langton, Trinity.
Leakey, R. H., Corpus,
Le

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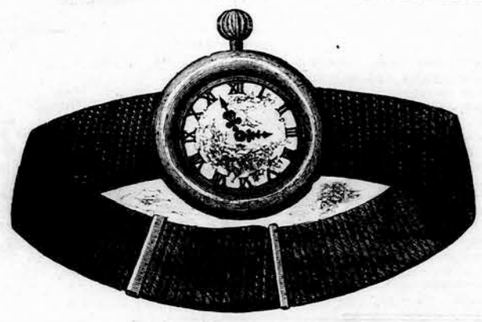

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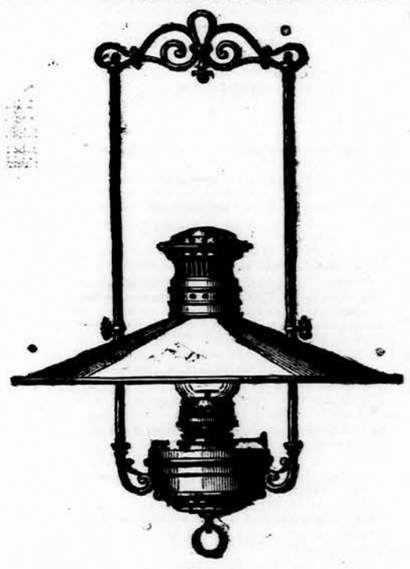

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